Weather

Colder, probably fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.6 and the minimum 41.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 62.8 and 43.5.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Taft, 8 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Suwa Maru, Mar. 24.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. McKinley, Mar. 20.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Armand Behic, Mar. 20.

NO. 3543 VOL XIII | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 發兌年二月初二日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923 | 大正十二年三月十八日 第三種郵便物認可 | 20 CENTS

COTTON MILLS DO NOT FARE AS WELL AS IN YEAR BEFORE

Oriental Company Is Shown To Be In Best Position

DIVIDENDS LESS

Two Concerns Suffer Loss; Interesting Meeting Tomorrow

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The publication of the balance sheets of three out of the four cotton spinning and weaving companies under foreign management provides interesting comparison. The one outstanding fact is that these companies during the past year have not fared as well as in the preceding year, due principally to the trying times experienced during the slump that overtook the industry consequent on the diminution of demand for cotton yarn during and after the civil war in the North.

Of the three concerns that have come out with their reports the Ewo Mills have, no doubt, shown the best trading results although the dividend they distributed to the shareholders was just half that given in 1921. In this instance, it must be remembered that the Ewo Cotton Company's capital was increased last year from Tls. 4,900,000 to Tls. 5,400,000 by the issue of 100,000 shares in May last at a premium of Tls. 5 per share. The year's profit was about 64 percent less, the exact figures being Tls. 1,712,004 against Tls. 3,180,651.

In the case of the Oriental Cotton Company, whose balance sheet was issued on Monday, the results are disappointing as there is shown a loss of actually Tls. 244,347.64, but with the carry over from the previous year of Tls. 333,262.80, the net loss is Tls. 31,044.84. From a comparative point of view it is the worst report so far issued, but an examination of the balance sheet discloses the strong position of the company.

The Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company is not out as yet with their report.

IN SOUND STATE

With a reserve standing in the books at nearly four times the subscribed capital, with spinning, weaving plant and machinery, buildings and freehold land standing at over 2½ million taels the sound financial state of the organisation does not require emphasising.

There is shown in the accounts an overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for Tls. 1,302,179, which is thoroughly secured by the stocks of cotton, cotton yarn, waste cotton, cloth and mill stores valued at Tls. 1,428,538. It is very difficult to know how much of the stock on hand at the time the account was closed is cotton yarn and how much cotton, cloth, etc. for they are all grouped together under one item. It would have been a better plan to show these, as the other cotton companies have done, under different heads.

It is not very clear owing to the balance sheet not showing a working account how this loss was incurred, but it is stated in the cotton and yarn trade that the two drastic changes in the management of the mill undertaken during the year explains to some extent this loss. To this has to be coupled the fact that yarn was a poor market for a great part of the year. A year ago the whole mill outfit was discharged and a new one installed, but this was not satisfactory and an equally rigorous cleaning up was undertaken eight months ago. Today there is no doubt the Oriental Cotton Company has one of the best mill managements in Shanghai. The Company's chops, which might have deteroriated to some extent in the interior, are now coming back into favor with the assurance that the standard of production is maintained, at the recognised level.

INVESTORS HESITATE

The decision of the Directors to issue 220,000 shares of the unissued capital of the Company at a premium of Tls. 3 per share, namely six taels per share, does not appear to have the approval of the Hongkong investors, who for

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Madame Koong Kyung-fah, returning from a shopping crusade, found the rear door of her domicile on North Honan Road pried open and a pair of jackets, the upholsterings of two beds and a various miscellany of other household appurtenances indubitably gone. Mme. Koong hied herself to a police station and gave colorful report of these phenomena to the sergeant in charge, together with a description of the missing articles, and a Chinese detective was sent out to discover what might be the answer.

The detective made judicious inquiry among the pawnshops of the neighborhood, securing therefrom an assortment of information, bits of which led him to a teashop on Elgin Road. Here he found Sung Tsing-woo and Yui Voong-sung in altercation regarding monies, above the overturned teacups. So he arrested the twain and lugged them to the lock-up, where they talked menacingly about a man named Dzung Ah-san. And the detective went forth again and located this Dzung in nearby winery, where he was laying in riotous liquids at a regardless rate.

Next morning the three and the collection of household furnishings which the detective had raked out of the pawnshops were brought before the Mixed Court Bench. Mme. Koong identified the furnishings, the detective exhibited the pawn tickets found on the trio and the Court inquired of Sung, Yui and Dzung whether they wished to speak.

"It was a man named Siau Wong who did this thing," declared Sung. "I merely stayed outside the door and kept watch, for which I received 70 cents."

"I had no connection with the affair, aside from the fact that I kept a lookout for the police outside the door," said Yui. "Siau stole the stuff. I received 50 cents."

"A man named Siau Wong invited me to keep watch outside the door while he stole the articles," said Dzung. "I only got 90 cents out of it."

The Court agreed that this scarcely seemed adequate for such extensive watching and raised it to $30 apiece, collectable in board and lodging at $1 a day from the Municipality.

THESE EXTRAVAGANT DAYS

Albeit but the pilot of a humble handcart, Dzau Ga-sung is evidently a person of Olympian tastes. Also of advanced ideas on the subject of encouraging the constabulary to carry out its duties.

Dzau was caught operating his vehicle along Honan Road without a license and C. P. C. 611, who uncovered the discrepancy, started to haul him off to the station. Dzau asked the C.P.C. to pause and then, with a lordly gesture, deposited $1.30 in silver, within his escort's palm. After which Dzau, was jerked indignantly to the charge room.

"I never had a thought of trying to bribe the officer," Dzau protested to the Magistrate. "When I gave him the money I told him it was to buy a package of cigarettes with."

The Court ordered the $1.30—a sum almost sufficient to secure a packet of fags in any of our leading cafes—deposited in the Mixed Court coffers, together with an additional $2 up to that time incorporated in the Dzau bankroll.

A PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Zee Ah-kwe, if you'll take his own word for it, is one of those persons just naturally dogged by hard luck and always tumbling, literally tumbling, into trouble.

Yang Ah-hoen has a room on the top floor of one of those new sky-scrapers recently erected on Chekiang Road. Having climbed the four flights of stairs at 5 o'clock the other morning he turned to enter his demesne and was horrified to find the door open. Dashing inside, he found Zee standing in the middle of

(Continued on Page 2)

ST. PATRICK'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY IRISH HERE

Sons And Daughters Of Erin Gather At The New Carlton

SING OLD SONGS

Evening Marked By Fine Display Of Gaelic Hospitality

Members of St. Patrick's Society and their friends to the number of about three hundred and fifty celebrated the national festival of Ireland by a Supper-Dance in the New Carlton Cafe last evening. Dancing began about 9:30 p.m. and, with the exception of an interval for supper, continued till the early hours of the morning.

Toasts were drunk to the King, and to the Irish Free State.

The spacious dining room of the New Carlton was suitably decorated for the occasion. The walls were ornamented with the shields and mottoes of ancient Irish Nobles and Chieftains, the intervening spaces being decorated with the flags of all nations. At the further end of the room in a commanding position was placed a huge picture of St. Patrick, one of the most prized possessions of the Society.

On either side of the picture stood the old green flag with the harp and the new green, white and orange tri-color of the Irish Free State. The latter flag, a beautiful silk emblem, which was recently presented to the Society by local patriotic Irishmen was made under the supervision of Mrs. Craig-Martin, to whom the Society is also indebted for a beautiful reproduction in the picturesque ancient gaelic lettering of the Book of Kells of the well known Irish motto (A Hundred Thousand Welcomes).

IRISH HOSPITALITY

This motto appropriately adorned the entrance, being symbolic of the hospitality for which the Irish have always been deservedly famous. The lettering recalls the wonderful penmanship of the scribes in the days when Ireland earned the proud title of the Island of Saints and Scholars, each capital being a picture in itself.

In addition to the dancing, the guests were treated to several national songs by local artists who kindly placed their talent at the disposal of the gathering, and the Carlton Orchestra played a magnificent selection of Irish music bringing in all the patriotic and ancient melodies. The concert program was as follows:

"Let Erin Remember" .....
Miss Dunne
"A Little Bit of Heaven", ...
"Mother Machree" Mrs. Mardon
"Ireland, Dear Ireland," .....
Mr. MacIlveen
"The Dear Little Shamrock"
"The Cruiskeen Lawn," .....
Mr. Ward
"Selected Songs" .....
Mr. Hastings
"The Wearing of the Green" ..
Mr. Raggett

The assembly though small was representative and included: Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Sir Edward Pearce, The Hon. Judge Lobingier of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General for the United States, Admiral C. Maclachlan, Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Municipal Council, their wives and several other prominent members of the community.

The whole evening was full of color and gaelic spontaneity and when the guests finally bade their hosts "good night," they left firmly convinced that, in spite of the pains of re-birth, Erin was rapidly becoming one of the most charming debutantes in the Commonwealth of Nations.

CREDIT DUE COMMITTEE

Great credit is due to Mr. R. B. Moorhead, the President of the Society, and his committee for the way they handled the arrangements, and special congratulations are due to Mr. J. J. Dunne for the success of the very excellent musical program and concert.

The Punch, which was made according to the recipe in vogue in the time of Brian Boru, was brought in shortly before after midnight by two stalwart sons of Erin marching to an air played on the Bagpipes by Mr. MacLennan who also played The Wearing of the Green, The Rakes

(Continued on Page 2)

Arcady's Idea As To What Radio Will Do For Shanghai Dancers

—By Arcady

YANGTSE RIVER LECTURE TOPIC NEXT THURSDAY

Mrs. Florence Ayscough To Give Interesting Talk

On Thursday afternoon, March 22 at 5:30, Mrs. Ayscough will give a lecture on "The Literary Background of the Great River," under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch), at 5 Museum Road.

Last June Mrs. Ayscough made the trip up the Yangtse as far as Chungking in company with Mrs. Clarke Stearns and Mrs. Calhoun. This trip was rich in research work and study for this student of things Chinese and translator of Chinese poetry. In the remote province of Szechuen the best beloved of all Chinese poets, Li T'ai Po, was born and here too, Tu Fu sought solace from the adversities of the world. Much of the splendor of the landscape and isolated civilisation are to be found in their poems—poems which Mrs. Ayscough has included in "Fir Flower Tablets," which Miss Amy Lowell has put into verse. It is this literary background that the speaker will present to her audience, illustrating the lecture with lantern slides of the gorges and the many temples and sites which are concerned with her subject.

These slides were painted by Miss Lucille Douglass from color notes made during her stay in Szechuen and show the unusual richness of the copper colored water and the almost unbelievable tints of the cliffs which tower sheer on either side.

The lecture is open to the public and owing to the interest which is centering in that war torn province, will offer an unusual opportunity to learn more of the aesthetic side by that country looking to the hinterlands of China. Mrs. Ayscough is too well known as a lecturer and writer to need any introduction to the Shanghai public and in this lecture she will cover an entirely new field.

TO ASSIST WORK

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, March 16.—D. W. Davis, former governor of Idaho, was sworn in today as a special assistant in the Interior department. He is to be a personal aide to Secretary Work.

COOKS CONFESS PUTTING POISON IN STUDENTS' RICE

Revenge Motive; Declare They Meant Only To Make Victims Ill

Confession that a quantity of poison stolen from the school laboratory was placed in the rice kettle through motives of revenge for their impending discharge has been wrung from two cooks by the District Procurator of Hangchow, who is investigating the wholesale poisoning of students of the First Normal School of Chekiang, twenty-seven of whom have died, while 250 suffered from the effects of the food.

While the two subordinate cooks agree as to the reason for the poisoning and admit that they abstracted the poison from the laboratory each accuses the other of actually putting the stuff in the rice, an analysis of which shows that it contained a large quantity of arsenic. They allege that they were merely seeking a cathartic and had no notion of causing deaths or serious illness. One of the cooks, it is stated, was unpopular with the students, while the other had come into disfavor with the No. 1 cook, so that both expected to be discharged from their employment.

The names of the cooks involved are Pi Ho-song and Chien Ah-li.

Chien Ah-li was summoned at one of the earlier hearings and he made the first revelation describing the manner in which he declared Pi Ho-song took the drug from the laboratory and put it into the cooking utensil.

Pi, who completely denied at a previous hearing the allegation of Chien Ah-li, that he stole from the school laboratory a blue phial containing white powder and threw the contents into the larger vessel in which the rice was cooked on Saturday last, confessed that he took part in the crime. He declared, however, that it was Chien who thought of the sinister plan and that he himself merely "helped him out."

The witness said that exasperated by Chien's waste of rice, the No. 1 cook, Nieh Chang-ching, hinted that Chien would soon be discharged. Realising that Pi was disliked by the student body, witness stated, Chien one day approached him, saying that their "ricebowls" would soon be upset, and proposing to wreak vengeance

(Continued on Page 8)

Louis F. Swift, Chicago Meat Packer, Quizzes Reporter Who Seeks An Interview

Noted Packing Magnate Denies He Will Negotiate Big Contract With Chang Tso-lin—En Route To Australia

BY LARRY LEHRBAS

Mr. Louis F. Swift, president of Swift and Company, reputed to be the biggest packing concern in the world, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Shinyo Maru, and he's not going to Mukden to negotiate a million dollar meat contract with Chang Tso-lin, the Northern warlord.

That's just about as much authentic information as we can give the dear public as a result of our interview—or rather Mr. Swift's interview with us—in the Astor House dining room last night.

Mr. Swift was having a cigar and coffee with Mr. Harry Pott, Shanghai manager for the Chicago meat packer when the No. 1 dining room boy pointed to a big, hefty man—he must weigh nigh onto 230 pounds on the hoof—puffing away at his segar.

Mr. Swift immediately proferred stogie and forgetting that Westa, our stablemate, smokes 'em, we refused.

Reports that the meat king was on his way to Mukden to sell Chang Tso-lin several ship loads of canned meats, homeside hams et cetera, had preceded Mr. Swift by several days. In fact the San Francisco newspapers had him sailing on a secret mission under an assumed name with a—shhh about the big Chinese meat contract all over the front page, and the Japan papers had followed suit as soon as the San Francisco papers carrying the big news had arrived.

IT'S THE BUNK!

"I don't know where they got that stuff," Mr. Swift ejaculated between gulps of coffee, "but it's not true. I'm merely going to run down to Australia for a little trip and look over our branch there. I've never been there and I thought I might get acquainted with the country and our staff. Boy, that's pretty good coffee, give me another cup."

"How long am I going to be in Shanghai? Oh, just a couple of days—say, they cut that toast pretty thin don't they—doing nothing in particular just looking around and getting acquainted with Mr. Pott.

"How long am I going to be in Australia? Oh, about a week. I have to go to London right away anyway and I might run on

(Continued on Page 2)

Her Hen's Eggs Hatched Lizards

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading by 183 votes to 100 of the Merchandise Marks Bill, which provides for the marking of foreign meat and agricultural produce so as to indicate clearly the country of origin or the fact that it is imported. Each imported egg must be so marked.

Colonel E. G. Pretyman, moving the second reading, alleged that English dealers mixed English and foreign eggs. He told the story of an old lady who bought eggs for sitting four of which hatched lizards. Apparently they were lizards' eggs from China.

FIGURES TALK

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FRENCH AND GERMANS ARE APPROACHING NEGOTIATIONS

Both Sides Make Carefully Guarded Statements

MORE KILLINGS

French Soldier Is Slain At Duesseldorf; Bombs Thrown

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, March 16.—Reuter's Agency understands that, if the Germans submit and ask Great Britain to intervene with France in order that the German plan may be the object of negotiations, the British Cabinet will limit itself to recommending the Germans to address the plan direct to the French and Belgian Governments.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblence, March 17.—The Inter Allied Rhineland High Commission has issued an order with the object of removing the complaints of foreign purchasers of German goods. Facilities are set forth which will be afforded foreign buyers in respect, of merchandise partly or wholly paid before Feb. 1.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 17.—The Senate has adopted the Bill providing for 18 months' service with the colors.

(Reuter's Service)

Essen, March 17.—In consequence of the increasing sabotage, the French have decided to place leading German civilians on the engines of trains driven by the French, as hostages.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 16.—A series of outrages is reported from Duesseldorf.

One French soldier was killed and three soldiers and three railwaymen injured in a collision between a troop train and an empty goods train at Friemersheim, which is attributed to sabotage at the points.

A bomb exploded under a light railway bridge near Kaikun and a French patrol was fired on. There were no casualties.

A bomb exploded on the line outside Weddau station.

The Coblence-Duesseldorf telegraph lines have been wrecked over a stretch of three kilometres. It is estimated that repairs will take six months.

The Inter-Allied Commission has decreed that telegraph and telephone sabotage is henceforth punishable by penal servitude for life.

It transpires that only one German was killed at Recklinghausen yesterday.

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—An American newspaper warns the people of the United States against German propaganda which tends to create the impression of the pacific sentiments of Germany, who is more ready for war than the world thinks.

It protests especially against the speech of Marshal von Hidenburg at Hanover in which he makes allusion to a new war against France. Hindenburg is still the German hero, the paper writes, and his return to the stage menaces the peace of the world.

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—The German Government has forbidden German nationals to pay the customs duties or other levies by the occupying Powers, and has also forbidden them to sell or deliver goods by means of licenses given by the Allies.

The Germans are endeavoring to return the expelled ringleaders to the Ruhr by providing them with false papers. Sanctions will be taken against these leaders who are forming a veritable society.

The British police have seized at Cologne a quantity of explosives, alleged to be intended to blow up railways in the Rhineland.

The High Commission has approved the assignment to the Allied commander of the administered of the newly occupied territory.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, March 16.—Reports from Paris and London that steps with a view to negotiations between Germany and France and

Belgium are imminent are given much attention by the press.

The Berliner Tageblatt points out that France refused to examine Germany's proposals at the time of the Paris Conference and asks how Germany can now be expected to make fresh proposals.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger still expects some demarche by a third party and says that it is significant that the Foreign Minister has postponed indefinitely a statement on the foreign situation which he was expected to make next week.

Inspector Sinclair, GoingHomeOnLeave, Made Presentations

Inspector James Sinclair, who is sailing for England on home leave tomorrow was given two farewell presentations at Sinza police station Friday, when both foreign and Chinese members of the department testified to the high esteem in which the departing Inspector is held.

The presentation on behalf of the Chinese detectives was made by Detective Inspector I. G. Kiloh. The detectives presented Inspector Sinclair with a handsome silver vase. Inspector C. Mills, acting for the foreign staff, presented Inspector Sinclair with a pair of silver-backed hair brushes.

Caterpillars Back From Desert Trip

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—The Citroen motor "caterpillar" mission, which was successful in crossing the Sahara, returned to Paris this morning. The speeds obtained during the crossing were 30 kilometres an hour on hard ground and 15 kilometres an hour on sand.

The cost per kilometre for each car, carrying three persons, did not exceed 2 francs 50 centimes.

French Tell Of Morocco Results

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—At the moment when Marshal Lyautey is inviting American notables to visit Morocco it is worth while to recall the results obtained during the last ten years. Today Europeans possess in the French zone of Morocco a total area of 879,000 hectares, of which 358,000 hectares belong to French and 21,000 to foreigners. These areas are possessed respectively by 1,400 French colonists and 21 foreign colonists.

In the course of the year 1923 the Sherifian Government will also hand over more than 12,500 hectares for colonisation. To assure communication between these properties numbers of villages have been created, including Kenitra, Martin, Prey, and Guercif.

Durant Breaks Two Automobile Records

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Los Angeles, March 16.—R. C. Durant, the automobile racer, broke all world's records for the five mile event on the speedway here today. His time for the distance was 2 minutes, 32 seconds. He also broke the record for ten miles, his time being 5 minutes, 45 seconds.

Catholic Home For Incurables Burned

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Montreal, March 16.—Nuns, doctors and attendants last night rescued 550 patients from the Catholic home for incurables, which was burned with a loss of more than a million dollars.

(Reuter's Service)

Montreal, March 16.—The Roman Catholic Home for Insurables here was destroyed by fire today. The four hundred patients were safely removed.

ITALY SIGNS

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, March 16.—The King of Italy today signed two decrees relating to the Washington Labor Agreements. The first enforces in Italy the agreements with regard to unemployment and nightwork of women and youths in factories. The second gives effect to the eight-hour day and forty eight-hour week for all industrial establishments.

FALL PROVES FATAL

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—The death is announced of the Marquess of Cholmondely, late Lord Great Chamberlain of England, at the age of 64, following a recent fall in the hunting field.

Cotton Mills Fare Worse Than In '21

(Continued from Page 1)

some months past have been buying of this stock steadily, and are now reported to have the majority of the holding in this Company. At tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the shareholders we are promised a lively discussion.

On capitalisation valuation, the Oriental Cotton Company had the largest stock of cotton, cotton yarn, cloth, and waste cotton at the end of last year than the other two companies. The book value of the Oriental stock of cotton, yarn, etc. is Tls. 1,132,051 on a capital of Tls. 659,760 and the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill Tls. 1,010,000 on a capital of Tls. 800,000, while the Ewo Mills, with a capital of over eight times that of the Oriental Company, carried at the end of last year only Tls. 3,311,267 worth of cotton, cotton yarn and cloth. Of course, if the management of the Oriental Company stocked up largely in anticipation of cotton going up the action is certainly justified, but it would be interesting to know if there is a great deal of manufactured yarn that the Company for one reason or another cannot dispose of.

Last year the Oriental Cotton Company distributed on the 1921 trading a dividend of fifty percent, making a net profit of Tls. 553,182, almost equal to the capital.

The figures that follows will show at a glance the position of the three cotton companies in relation to each other and their treatment of their money. As the figures are for the past two years their interest is heightened.

ORIENTAL'S VALUE

The actual assets of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company stand at Tls. 4,257,460 minus Tls. 1,378,745.06, representing the Bank overdraft and unclaimed dividends. In other words, the net assets of the Company amount to Tls. 2,878,715.25. Divided among the present 219,920 shares, it would mean, in the case of liquidation, a distribution of Tls. 13 per share, on their three tael paid-up shares.

In the case of the Ewo Cotton Mills the net assets are roughly some 11 millions, which if the concern were to be wound up, would mean a distribution to the shareholders of some Tls. 10 per share, against their five tael shares.

In the case of the Laou Kung Mow Company with net assets amounting to a little over a million and a quarter, the shareholders would only get altogether Tls. 15 per share against their ten tael shares.

The Oriental Cotton Company's reserve is larger than that any of any other foreign or Chinese cotton company operating here, proportionate to the subscribed capital. On a capital of little over 6½ lakhs of taels the Oriental has a reserve of 2½ million, while the Ewo Company has a reserve of Tls. 4,101,356 on a capital that is almost eight and-a-half-times that of the Oriental. The Laou Kung Mow has a reserve of only Tls. 467,612 on a capital of eight lakhs of taels.

It is, therefore, hardly surprising that investors abroad have been keen on picking up the Oriental shares, for if the Company were liquidated tomorrow the distribution of the assets would insure the shareholders getting Tls. 13 per share.

The Oriental Company's balance sheet shows reserve funds totalling two-and-a quarter million taels. The term "Reserve Fund" is a misnomer as there is no fund or investment corresponding to this amount. These funds are, strictly speaking, not funds at all, but undistributed profits, which are, of course, represented by stock, plant, machinery, etc. The word "Fund" should not be used for there is no corresponding investment of the same, at least no such is disclosed in the balance sheet. There are enormous assets and enormous stocks. There appears to be nothing in the bank. Instead of earning interest during the year the Company appears to have paid out Tls. 68,604.91 no doubt on the overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at eight percent. In the previous year the Oriental Company earned interest to the amount of Tls. 9,488.75. The Ewo Mills earned last year in interest alone Tls. 55,094, and the Laou Kung Mow paid Tls. 69,325 on an overdraft of Tls. 953,476.

L. F. Swift, Chicago Packer, Interviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

around through the Suez—I'll be about halfway anyway won't I?"

Somebody mentioned racing.

"How many people were there." Mr. Swift asked. "How many foreigners? How many Chinese? Do the Chinese ride? You don't say so! Seventeen nationalities and two sexes ride? Well, well! And in the paper hunts too?

"NOT ON YOUR LIFE"

We thought it was about time we asked a few questions so we hazarded something about the proposed amalgamation of Armour and Company and Morries and Company, the other two of the 'Big Three' meat packers.

"Don't know anything about it." Mr. Swift answered. "I've been away from Chicago for six weeks. Will it include Swift and Company by any chance? Not on your life! Say do many people live here in the hotel. About half of 'em. Well, well!"

"Has your trip here any significance concerning the establishment of a packing house in China?" we asked.

"What would it pack?" Mr. Swift countered. "China hardly rates enough beef to feed its own."

Mr. Swift, as is well known, is the man whose work in the packing industry brought it to such a high state of organised efficiency that they say every scrap, bone or bit of the slaughtered animal is utilised in some manner with the exception of the pig squeals. It has been rumored that even the pig squeals were to be used in making Chinese phonograph records and we intended asking Mr. Swift whether his trip here had any significance on that score but he was getting restless—he was probably all out of questions—and anyway we were in a hurry to get into our glad rags for the St. Patrick's ball so we'll let it go at that.

P. S. Here's a pen picture of Mr. Swift from the "Who's Who."

Swift, Louis Franklin, packer; b. Sagamore, Cape Cod, Mass., Sept. 27, 1861; s. Gustavus H. and Ann M. (Higgins); m. Ida May Butler of Chicago, Sept. 9, 1880. Pres. Swift and Co., packers, Chicago, since 1903; also president Union Terminal Ry. Co. (St. Joseph, Mo.); director National Bank Republic, Stock Yds. Sav. Bank, Libby, McNeill and Libby, Fowler Bros. Ltd. Member, Soc. Mayflower Descendants. Clubs: Chicago Athletic, Union League, Mid-Day, Saddle and Cycle, Saddle and Sirloin, Onwentsia South Shore Country. Home: Lake Forest, Ill. Office: Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill."

Mr. Swift is at the Astor House Hotel.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrations Here

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mallow and the Irish Washerwoman.

Irish cigarettes kindly presented by Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor and Co., were on sale during the evening.

The sub-committees responsible for the arrangements comprise:

Reception Committee: Messrs. R. B. Moorhead, J. J. Dunne, H. P. Wilkinson and D. P. Griffith.

Music Committee: Messrs. J. J. Dunne and W. Ward.

Punch Committee: Mr. M. J. Timmins.

Advertising and Invitations Committee: Mr. T. P. Givens, the Hon. Secretary and Mr. T. Murphy.

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HOTEL JOURNAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO "DINTY" MOORE

Magazine Article Tells Of Rise Of Astor House Manager

In the last issue of Keeler's Hotel Weekly, of San Francisco, a journal devoted to the interests of Pacific Coast hotels and the men who operate them, there is a glowing tribute to Roger L. Moore, manager of the Astor House. A fine photograph of "Dinty" adorns the cover of the magazine. Mr. Moore, before coming to the Far East, won an enviable reputation for himself in California, his last position there previous to his enlistment in the navy when the United States entered the world war, being manager of the King George Hotel, in Los Angeles.

Following his service in the navy Mr. Moore went to New York, where for a time he was associated with Ray Carruthers in the management of the Waldorf Astoria. He did not like the East, however, and returned to California, where he accepted a position as purser on one of the T. K. K. liners to the Orient.

After a few trips to Japan Mr. Moore saw great possibilities in the hotel business in the East, and hence was in a receptive mood when he was offered the assistant managership of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. After a year's service in that capacity he came to Shanghai, as manager of the Palace. From there he was promoted to the management of the Astor House.

Although he has been at the Astor but a few months he has already wrought numerous noteworthy improvements in that hotel, and is at present engaged in working out additional changes that will enhance the value of the property. One of his first moves after assuming the management of the Astor was to remodel the old ball room into a grill room (although why they advertise this beautiful dining and tea room as a "grill" is something of a mystery). Mr. Moore transformed this room into a model of quiet luxury, and made of it a room that will compare favorably with the finest dining and tea rooms in the most sumptuous of American or European hotels.

This was the first of important changes that were brought about in the famous old Astor by Mr. Moore, but it will not be the last, by any means. Just now an army of workmen is engaged in building a ballroom in the court, where the summer pavilion used to be located, that will surpass anything of the kind in the East when finished.

Aside from these improvements that he has wrought in the property, Mr. Moore has invested the Aster with a new and friendly atmosphere that has made the establishment more of a club than a hotel—a transformation that is vastly appreciated by the hundreds of visitors and Shanghailanders that meet there daily.

The last paragraph of the article in the hotel publication is important, if true. So far the popular "Dinty" has not confirmed it although much significance attaches to the fact that he hasn't denied it. It is:

"Mr. Moore is due to arrive in the States in a short time, and it is rumored that when he returns to Shanghai he will be accompanied by a blushing bride."

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the floor and looking both sheepish and apprehensive.

"I went into the building to try and find a place to sleep." Zee told the Court, "and wandered all the way to the top floor without locating a soft looking spot. I was just leaning against the door of Yang's room trying to think of some other place to go when the latch gave way, the door opened and I fell into the room—just as Yang came on the scene."

The Court told Zee that he might banish all worries about sleeping quarters from his mind for the next thirty nights.

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923, 3:00 o'clock p.m.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co., Motion to disapprove supersedeas bond; Motion for issuance of execution; Motion for a new trial. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; Motion for examination; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 1670, D. E. Swinehart v. Mrs. D. E. Swinehart et al.; Motion to withdraw from certain funds. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1022, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; Motion to set. Feesenden and Holcomb; Davies and Bryan.

TRIAL

Monday, March 19, 1923, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.

Cause No. 1941, Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press, Inc. H. C. Mei; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

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NOTABLE WORK OF CHINESE ART JUST PUBLISHED

Paintings Of Wen Cheng Ming With Interpretation By Mrs. Kate Kerby

A notable addition to works on Chinese art will be found in a magnificent volume entitled "An Old Chinese Garden" containing thirty-one of the best examples of Wen Cheng Ming, the foremost landscape artist of the Ming Dynasty, which will be placed on sale locally tomorrow. Mrs. Kate Kerby, whose art criticisms are widely known both in Europe and the United States, has written a sympathetic interpretation for each of the masterpieces which contributes largely to their enjoyment.

Quite frequently it happens that foreigners remark that they cannot appreciate the beauties of Chinese art simply because they do not understand it. The standards of beauty vary widely between the Oriental and Occidental viewpoint, and in many instances the Oriental makes a similar criticism of the art of the West, and considers himself justified in so doing. It was for this reason that the Chung Hwa Boek Co., the publishers of "An Old Chinese Garden," prevailed upon Mrs. Kerby to render an appreciation of Wen Chen Ming's greatest works from a foreign standpoint, judging them purely by Occidental standards. The result is truly a noteworthy achievement.

The volume is described as a "Three fold masterpiece of Poetry, Calligraphy, and Painting" since in addition to the artistic studies, the artist has written a poem depicting his impressions and emotions while transferring his subjects to the silken scrolls. Some of these poems are quite amusing, judged by our later day standards, since the artist frequently rails at the same weaknesses of society, that still exist. The translations were made by Mr. Moh Zung Chung.

For nearly five hundred years these paintings, all of them scenes from the Tseh Tsen Yuen garden in Soochow, have remained carefully guarded in a vault of a wealthy Chinese patron of the arts—a lineal descendant of the artist. They were never brought forth into the world until last year, when permission was obtained to photograph them and allow the world to appreciate their beauties. This fact alone shows how the march of civilisation is affecting and eradicating ancient Chinese prejudices.

The reproductions from these photographs were all made by hand and transferred to the highest quality of triple-ply rice paper which has proved an admirable medium for bringing out even the smallest detail as well as the soft texture of the silk of the originals. The volume is semi-loose leaf bound in Imperial Mandarin blue silk with bossed gilt lettering and measures approximately 12 by 15 inches. Mrs. Kerby and the publishers are to be congratulated on this noteworthy contribution on the art of ancient China.

MUTT & JEFF -:- A Poor Alibi Is Better Than None At All -:- By Bud Fisher

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THIS NEW IDEA OF MINE OF POSING AS A LION TAMER RUINED BY GAMBLING WORKS ON THE SYMPATHY OF PEOPLE VERY PRETTY.
I STAND HERE JUST ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE LION TAMERS' CLUB AND WORK MY GAME: AH: A KIND-LOOKING GENT APPROACHES:
PARDON ME, BUT WOULD YOU SLIP A POOR DOWN-AND-OUT LION TAMER GAMBLER A PIECE OF CHANGE?
I GAVE YOU A DOLLAR YESTERDAY AND YOU PROMISED ME YOU WOULDN'T WALK RIGHT INTO THE LION TAMERS' CLUB AND GAMBLE WITH IT!
THAT'S RIGHT, SIR! QUITE SO, QUITE SO.
YES, BUT AS SOON AS YOU GOT THE DOLLAR YOU DID!
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, DON'T YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WALK AND A SPRINT?

News Brevities

The Young People's Society of the North Shanghai Baptist Church, 414 Jukong Road, will hold its spring social this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the hall of the church. Mr. C. H. Wang, the brother of Dr. C. T. Wang, is expected to speak and the famous Chaochow orchestra, vocal solo and many other interesting features will entertain the guests.

* * *

Assistant Sales Manager Thomas Kinight of the Sun-Maid Raisin Company leaves for an extended trip through North China tomorrow morning.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Davis, on a trip to the Far East in the interests of Lowrie's Whiskey, is a visitor in Shanghai and will remain here ten days. He expects to make local connections for his firm. Mr. Davis is on his twelfth trip to the East and spent several years in India.

* * *

All Yale men in Shanghai and vicinity are asked to send their names, with address, to either Dr. T. H. Lee, Fuhtan university, Shanghai or to W. P. Roberts, St. John's university. An effort is being made to have an annual gathering of all Yale men in East China and it would be greatly appreciated if every Yale men would send in his name in order to make the lists complete and accurate.

* * *

Mrs. Couling will address the Literary Section of the B. W. A. on Tuesday afternoon at headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on "Chuangtzu, the Beloved Heretic." A meeting of the executive committee at five o'clock will precede the general meeting. As Mrs. Couling's thorough acquaintance with Chinese literature, as well as her delightful literary style, is well known to members of the section it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

* * *

Among the passengers leaving today on the President Taft for San Francisco are Hon. J. R. Leeson, Mrs. J. H. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Loucks and Mrs. A. W. Pontius and three children.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. and Miss Pauline Kearney of Chicago arrived in Shanghai on the Shinyo Maru yesterday on a pleasure tour of the Orient.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wooten sail on the President Taft today for San Francisco.

* * *

A coolie appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with receiving three silver watches stolen from Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co. The case was remanded one week.

* * *

A coolie convicted of stealing a number of valuables belonging to Miss Lyons at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday and will be expelled from the Settlement at the expiration of his term.

* * *

Mr. H. B. Gallup and Mr. Mark Miller are sailing on the President Taft today for Kobe where Mr. Miller is to take charge of the American Paper Import Company business in Japan. Mr. Gallup will return in two weeks.

* * *

Mr. W. G. R. Murphy returned to Shanghai on the Shinyo Maru yesterday from a business trip to Europe and the United States.

* * *

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. William S. C. Pung at 8 East Pao Shing Road on March 14.

* * *

Miss de Lillichook, daughter of the Swedish Consul-General, sailed on the s.s. Kashmir yesterday for Marseilles, en route to Sweden.

* * *

The Hon Treasurer of the King's Daughters' Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of $10 from Mr. Cecil Bennett for their general funds in memory of the late Mr. J. C. Macdougall.

Musical Section B.W.A.

Owing to a very important rehearsal of the forthcoming rendering of the "Messiah" the Musical Section of the B. W. A. has been obliged to postpone its musicale fixed for March 22, until the following day, Friday, March 23rd, and it will take the form of a farewell "At Home" to Mrs. Armistead who is soon leaving to make her home in New Zealand.

The honorary secretary has notified every member by post and to anyone who has not received the same, she will be glad to give further particulars if they will kindly telephone Central 643. As tea will be provided at 4:30, those proposing to attend are asked to send in their names as soon as possible.

The following program arranged by Mrs. Mills will be given at 5:30:

Piano Duets—Selected Mesdames Armistead and Maitland.

Vocal Solos—(a) Vallarelst Ivar Wideen

(b) Berceuse, Benjamin Goddard Miss Vera Froberg

Vocal Solos—(a) Snowflakes Liza Lehmann

(b) In Your Dear Eyes H. Trtere Mrs. Lyle

Piano Solos, Selected. Miss Eileen Millard

Vocal Solos..(a) Break o'Day Wilfred Sanderson

(b) A Widow Bird Sate Mourning Lidgey

(c) Ashes of Roses O. K. Huntington Woodman Mrs. McNicol

Vocal Solos, Selected. Mrs. Isherwood.

AMERICAN MAIL FOR TAFT CLOSES AT 8 A.M. TODAY

Next Mail From U. S. Due On Pres. McKinley Tuesday.

Taking mail and passengers for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu, the President Taft, which was delayed by the fog will sail from the China Merchants' Central Wharf at 10 o'clock this morning. Ordinary mail to go on this vessel should be posted before 8 o'clock.

The Nanking of the China Mail will leave Woosung for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco tomorrow, and the outgoing passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. Incoming passengers from the steamer are expected to land about 10 a.m.

The next heavy mail from America is due on the President McKinley, Tuesday. The vessel arrived at Yokohama from Seattle yesterday morning, and is also bringing a heavy freight for this port besides the mail it carries.

Some mail from America arrived on the Shinyo Maru yesterday afternoon, and the P. & O. steamer Nankin, bringing the European mail, docked at the Shanzhai and Hongkew Wharf late yesterday morning. The Nankin will sail for Japanese ports at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Following the sailing of the Kashmir yesterday the next mail for European ports will be dispatched on the Suwa Maru next Saturday. The Soudan, which is also taking mail for European ports, will leave Shanghai for Bombay on March 22.

Assistant Manager Arrives For Astor

Marty Kane, the new assistant manager of the Astor House, arrived from San Francisco yesterday on the Shinyo Maru. Mr. Kane, who comes here from the Hotel Manx, was formerly with the Palace Hotel in San Francisco and was a member of the executive staff at the St. Francis Hotel for seven years. He will be assistant to Roger J. Moore here.

New Pastor For Community Church Is Given Welcome

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury and Mrs. Drury, of Berkeley, California, arrived on the Shinyo Maru yesterday.

Rev. Drury comes to Shanghai as the new pastor of the Community Church and was greeted at the Customs Jetty by a large gathering of members and friends of the church.

Rev. Drury will preach today, at 11 o'clock at the Columbia Country Club, and this afternoon at the Masonic Hall on The Bund.

To Curtail Use Of American Cotton

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—The Master Cottonspinners' Federation reports that the recommendation to curtail the production of mills running American cotton in March has been generally adopted. The Federation recommends similar curtailment in April.

OIL IN AUSTRALIA

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, March 16.—It is reported that oil has been found near Towantin on the North Queensland coast. There is no flow yet but the indications are said to be important.

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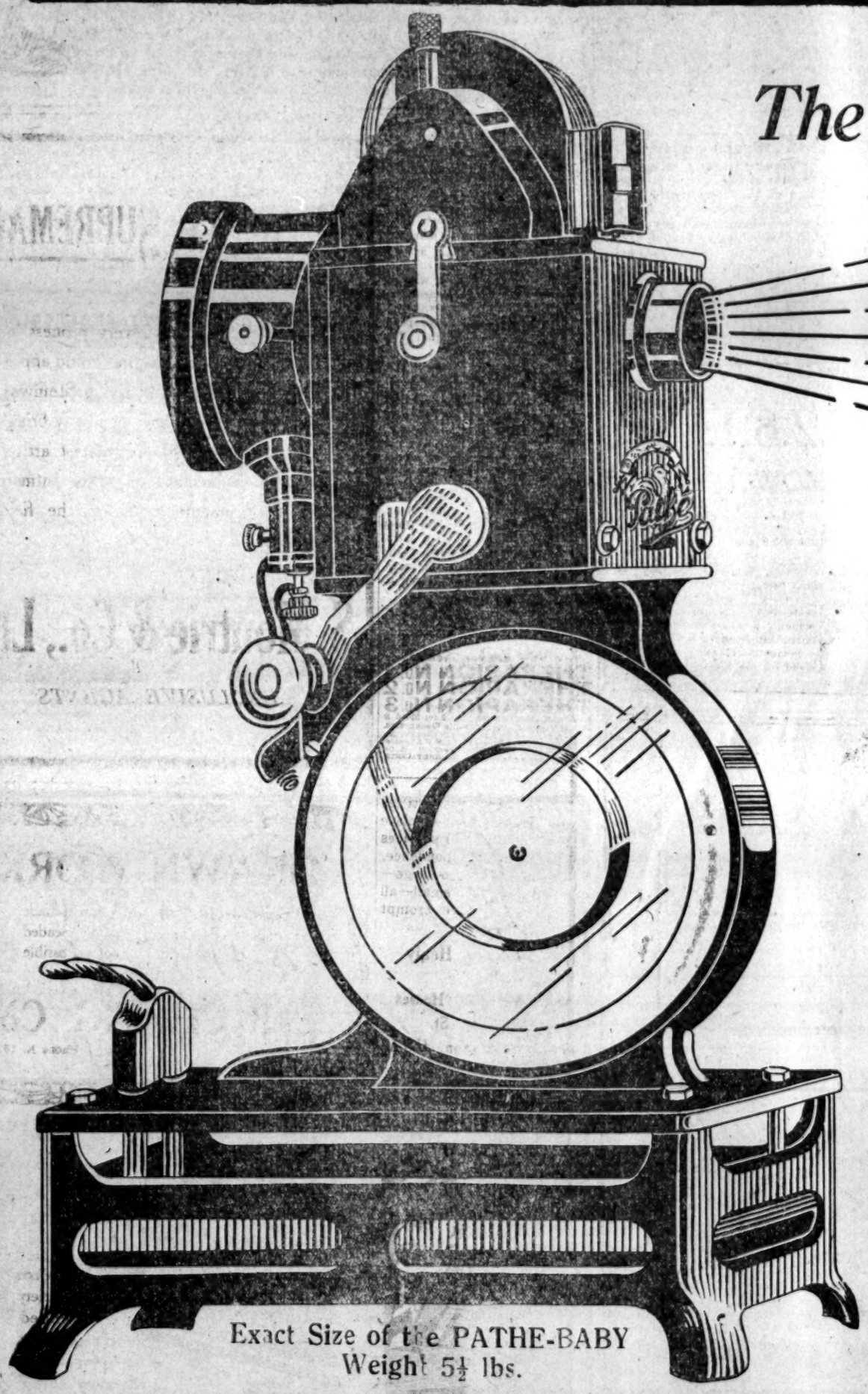

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MISSION VICTOR IN FORECLOSURE SUIT BY CHINESE

Judge Lobingier Bases Decision On Act Of Congress

Judgment in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) Mission, the defendant, was given by Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday in handing down a decision in the suit brought by Way Cheong and Company, Ltd. to foreclose on a mortgage.

In giving judgment in favor of the Mission Judge Lobingier ruled that where two distinct pieces of legislation are in conflict the later prevails and that under the later legislation of Congress on the subject a supplier has no lien where nothing is due to the contractor to whom the materials were furnished. The case arose as a consequence of the failure of Stewart-Crane Company.

Judge Lobingier's complete decision was as follows:

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

1. Statutes; Conflict. Where two distinct pieces of legislation are in conflict the later prevails.

2. Id.; Mechanics' liens. Under the later legislation of Congress on the subject a supplier has no lien where nothing is due to the contractor to whom the materials were furnished.

Messrs. Haskell and Moss, by Mr. Haskell for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb, by Mr. Fessenden for the defendant.

Lobingier, J.—

This is a proceeding to foreclose a mechanic's lien alleged to have attached to a building owned by the principal defendant and partially erected under contract with it by another defendant to whom plaintiff furnished certain materials and labor which were used in the construction of the building.

The parties have entered into a stipulation as to the facts, from which it appears that the second defendant abandoned its contract of construction before the same was completed and:

"that at the time the said Stewart-Crane Co., Inc. breached and abandoned the said contract as aforesaid, the defendant had paid to Stewart-Crane Co., Inc. all and more than was due the said Stewart-Crane Co., Inc. and that at the time the notice of lien alleged in paragraph 8 of said complaint was filed there was no amount due, owing or payable under said contract by defendant to the said Stewart-Crane Co., Inc.," (Par. 11).

Notwithstanding such admission plaintiff alleges a lien on the entire building and grounds and asks for a sale thereof to satisfy its claim. Under the latest Act of Congress prevailing in this jurisdiction, however, such liens are "limited to the amount to become due to the original contractor." (1) It will be seen that there was nothing so due at the time of plaintiff's notice of lien.

Plaintiff's counsel, however, invokes an earlier Act (2) under which it is claimed that the lien should be satisfied notwithstanding there was nothing due from the contractor. But the time honored rule in applying conflicting legislation is that the later prevails. (3).

To the objection that the later act is inapplicable because it requires the filing of the lien in the office of "the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District," whereas in the earlier Act filing was allowed with "the Recorder of the precinct," it would seem sufficient to say that neither office, under that exact title, exists in this jurisdiction. But it is the doctrine of this Court that legislation is not necessarily rendered inapplicable by lack of the precise institution originally provided for carrying it out. (4) Thus a provision for filing papers "in the office of the clerk of the District Court," was held to be satisfied by filing same with the clerk of a District Court. (5) The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is a Court of a general and not appellate jurisdiction (6) and its clerk corresponds as closely to the Clerk of this Court as does the Clerk of this Court. Indeed we see no more of a departure from the original phraseology by such construction than by regarding as attache of a Consulate as "the recorder of the precinct."

As between these two pieces of legislation, therefore, it seems clear that the later prevails and it being conceded that under its terms no lien is now enforceable by plaintiff, we must find for defendant.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that plaintiff take nothing by its complaint and that defendants recover their costs.

By the Court,
CHARLES J. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

(1) Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats at Large Sess. II. Ch. 854, sec. 1240.

(2) Act of Congress, June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats at Large sec. 1. Ch. 786, sec. 262 et seq. especially 265.

(3) Cyc. XXXVI 1130: in re San Juan's Will, L. Extrater Cases 937, C.f. 286, Note 5.

(4) U. S. v. Osman, L. Extraterr. Cases, 540.

(5) U. S. ex. rel. Raven et al. v. McRae, 1 Extraterr. Cases, 656, 662.

(6) District of Columbia Code, sec. 61.

Woman's Club Notes

There will be a most important meeting of the American Women's Club on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Old Carlton. The Home Economics Department, who had the program for the afternoon, have withdrawn their privilege in order that the business concerning the new Club House might be thoroughly discussed. It is requested that every member make a special effort to be present, as matters vital to the welfare of the Club are to be settled.

The regular meeting of the Literary Department will be held at the R.A.S. Hall on Friday afternoon, March 23, at 5 o'clock. The program includes a paper by Miss Townsend on T'ang history, and "Life in the T'ang Dynasty" by Miss Thoburn and an old Chinese story, which will be told by Mrs. E. G. Young.

The Gardening Department will meet with Mrs. G. H. Wright, 10 Kinear Road tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Kerr of the British Flower Shop will give a lecture and demonstration of seed sowing.

The Social Service Department will meet at the Carlton Annex, Ningpo Road, on Wednesday morning at 10:30 to elect officers, and all members are urged to attend.

There will be an important meeting of the Building Fund Department, Tuesday morning, March 20, at the home of the chairman, Mrs. Clapp, 486 Rue August Boppe, at 10:30 o'clock. As officers must be elected for the coming club year, a full attendance is desired.

WERBLOW, HELD IN BANK FRAUD CASE, IN PEKING

Returns To China Following Arrest In New York

Mr. Henry Werblow, former Peking manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, who was one of the central figures named in the startling financial coup by which the Asia Bank lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars last September, has returned to China and is now in Peking, according to information received yesterday.

Mr. Werblow is at liberty on $20,000 gold bail following his arrest in New York upon his arrival there from Shanghai on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Werblow, his brother, a clerk in the Chase National Bank of New York, and another man in London were arrested as a result of the discovery that approximately $250,000 of the Peking bank's funds were missing.

The brother was arrested following his receipt of a draft for 90,000 yen. Upon the news being received in Peking Mr. Werblow immediately left for New York, via Shanghai, and was arrested upon landing in New York.

LONDON JOBLESS
(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—The unemployed figures again fell 84,000 in February to 1,376,000.

Now in Springtime Build up Your Children

A four weeks' course of SCOTT'S Emulsion taken in March and April will give strength to resist the diseases of July and August.

Pure Norwegian cod liver oil with **Vitamins** and Tonic Hypophosphites—as good for Adults as for Children!

Be sure to get
SCOTT'S
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ALL DISPENSARIES

Motion Is Overruled In International Bank Case

Holding that the United States Court for China has jurisdiction to render a judgment of dismissal against a foreign plaintiff, such judgment not constituting affirmative relief, Judge Charles S. Lobingier yesterday overruled a motion to dismiss the intervenor's petition in the case of the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron against the International Banking Corporation. Messrs. Bradley & Co. Ltd., a British firm, are the intervenors.

Mr. S. Fessenden, of Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb, presented the motion and Mr. Wright, of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright, opposed. The judgment was as follows:

Plaintiff presents a motion to dismiss the intervenor's petition, filed in pursuance of this Court's order of February 16, and urges as its first and principal ground: "that this Court has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the claim or interest alleged by intervenor in said petition, in that the subject matter of said alleged interest or claim of intervenor, if such interest of claim exists in fact, is an issue solely between a British corporation (Bradley & Co., Ltd.) and a German corporation (Chemische Fabrik Greisheim Elektron)."

We do not think the Court is deprived of jurisdiction merely because an issue is raised between a foreign plaintiff and a foreign intervenor. This Court cannot, of course, render an affirmative judgment against the foreign plaintiff: but it may declare the latter's claim unfounded, if the evidence so requires, and that is practically all that intervenor seeks. The prayer for costs may be disregarded for in no case is the prayer an essential part of the statement. (1)

But we cannot regard the issue here as one solely between plaintiff and intervenor. The former bases its cause of action upon the alleged ownership of a certain fund of which it alleges in its amended petition:

"That at the time the aforesaid sum of Shanghai Taels Twenty-four Thousand Six Hundred Twenty-two and 17-100 (Tls. 24,622.17) was deposited with Defendant as hereinbefore alleged, the said Bradley and Co. Ltd. had no legal or equitable title to or interest in the aforesaid deposit or sum of money or any part thereof, and said deposit or sum of money was then due, owing and payable in its entirety from the said Bradley and Co., Ltd. to plaintiff."

This averment is expressly denied in defendant's answer (Par. 2) and the intervenor alleges that it:

"Was at all times mentioned herein the sole owner of the Shanghai Taels Twenty-four Thousand Six Hundred Twenty-two and 17-100, (Tls. 24,622.17), deposited with the Defendant."

It will be seen, therefore, that it is defendant which raises the issue as to plaintiff's ownership of the fund and that the intervenor now supplements defendant's denial of such ownership by alleging title in itself. This combining with the defendant is perfectly admissible under one of the authorities cited by defendant which declares:

"Where a particular plaintiff has brought suit against a defendant selected by him, a third person having an interest justifying such action may intervene and join him in claiming the same thing or something connected with it, or he may unite with the defendant in resisting the plaintiff's demand." (2)

Nor do we consider the situation altered by the fact that plaintiff sues to recover damages for diversion of the fund rather than for the fund itself. Without ownership of the fund it has no cause of action and if either defendant or intervenor can establish the want of such ownership plaintiff must necessarily fail. On the other hand if the intervenor can establish its claim of ownership of said fund it will be entitled to an adjudication thereof which will not only defeat plaintiff's claim but will also bind the defendant and prevent any further litigation between it and the intervenor. The suggestion that the intervenor might offer its evidence without being allowed to continue as a party would deprive it of the benefit of such adjudication.

We have examined all the authorities, marshalled with commendable industry by plaintiff's counsel, but are unable to find under the facts of any of them doctrines contrary to the conclusion we have reached.

The dictum in one of them that an intervenor "cannot urge matters that would go to the dismissal of the suit" is inconsistent with the later utterances, above quoted, from the same court as well as with the provision in our own code (4) that one may "become a party . . . by demanding relief adverse to both," plaintiff and defendant. The phrase as quoted was probably not intended by the Louisiana Court to be taken generally but only as regards the facts in that particular case which are in no way parallel to those involved here.

The other grounds of the motion are largely a variation of those above discussed and the motion is accordingly overruled.

1.—Cyc. XXXI, 110.

2.—St. Charles St. R. Co. v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, 105 La 491, 33 So. 576.

3.—Cahn v. Ford, 43 La. Ann., 965, 8 So. 477.

4.—Extraterr. Remedial Code, sec. 57.

NO MORE WORLD TITLE
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 16.—A meeting of the International Tennis Federation today decided to abolish world championship titles and to recognise the national championships of England, France, Australia and the United States.

QUEST SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Suest Society will be held in the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock when a discussion will be opened by Dr. Chatley on Psycho-analysis. All interested are invited to attend.

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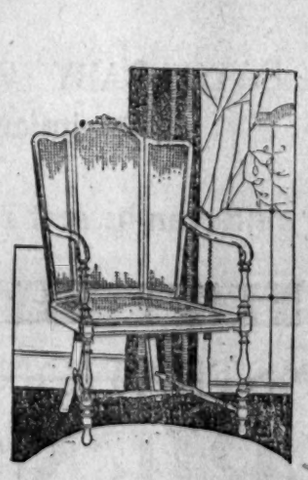

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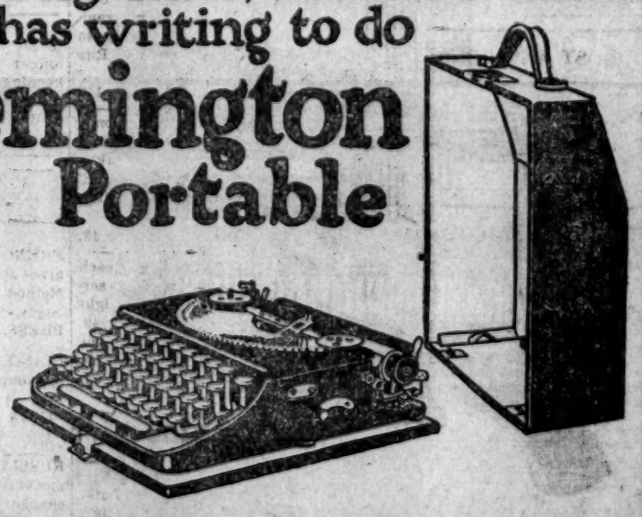

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Mr. E. L. Hall, President of the International Educational Publishing Company, is now visiting in Shanghai, having arrived yesterday on the s.s. "President Taft."

The I. E. P. Co. is a company organised to manage the work of the International Correspondence Schools outside of America, and President Hall is now on a world tour of countries where thousands of students are carrying on work with the I. C. S.

Most of his time for the past seven years has been spent in European centers of I. C. S. work, in London, Paris, and Madrid. Since leaving Paris he has visited I. C. S. offices in India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Straits Settlements.

The General Agent of the I. C. S. for China, Mr. A. R. Hager, met Mr. Hall in Hongkong, and after a visit to this north China territory will accompany him on a trip to south China and the Philippines.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=73.88 francs.

(French Wireless)

London, March 16.—A sharp rally of the French franc from 77.25 to 75.25 and of the Belgian franc from 89.60 to 87.65 was a feature of foreign exchanges yesterday. It is attributed to improvement in the outlook as regards the Ruhr.

SUMMER RESORTS

EASTER vacation among the flowers of Mokanshan. Grand view house opens under new, British management for Easter. Bedrooms with bathrooms attached, first-rate cooking. Enquiries to Post Office Box 642, Shanghai. 56911

TO RENT at Peitaiho semi-detached bungalow, four rooms and bath, high location, five minutes walk from station and beach. Thoroughly furnished. Apply to C. M. Myers, 20 Museum Road. 57147 M 22

TO LET or for sale, two furnished houses at Peitaiho, Rocky Point. For further particulars apply to R. Hempel, Peking Dairy, Legation Street, Peking. 56544 M 25

PROFESSIONAL

VOCAL CULTURE. Mr. V. Gromakovsky of the Moscow Imperial Theatre, accepts pupils for voice culture and singing. Moderate terms. 24, Ward Road. 57087

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N 1376. T. F. 110

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LOST—Police dog. Answers to name of Charlie. One year and half old. Return to 12A Wankashan Gardens. Reward.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, part of cuff-link, black and white color. Reward. Return to Astor House office. 57199 M 18

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FOUR-ROOMED unfurnished villa, Klangwan Road. Near Park. Fresh air. Rent: Tls. 30. Immediate occupation. No key money. Good opportunity. Apply to Box 1153, THE CHINA PRESS. 57137 M 21

VERY nicely built house in terrace Rue Auguste Boppe, two living rooms, two bedrooms, large attic room and two bathrooms. Apply Yu Sing, Rue Auguste Boppe, No. 263. 57069

HOUSE to let, No. 415, 423 on Avenue Joffre, two living rooms, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and one boy's room, kitchen, garage. Rent ninety taels per month. Apply Louis Shen, 604, Route Conty, La-Ka-Wei. 57069

TO LET, from 1st April, furnished house of five rooms, or two flats of two and three rooms, two bathrooms, servant's quarters, kitchen, 7, Wayside Road. 57126

TO LET, from April 1, large six-roomed semi-detached house with two attics. Yu Yuen Road district. Two tiled bathrooms, flush, etc., tiled pantry, garage, large garden, servants' quarters. Very moderate rent. Part furniture to be taken over. Reply to Box 1167, THE CHINA PRESS. 57169 M. 18.

TO LET, eleven newly built semi-foreign houses on East Yalu Road, five minutes from tramway. Rent moderate. Apply C. 125, East Yuhang Road. 57144.

TO LET, in western district, beautifully furnished house with small garden, six rooms complete in every respect. Newly decorated throughout. Furniture to be taken over at Tls. 2,200.00 or near offer, present valuation below cost $4,100.00. Rent Tls. 75.00. Apply to Box 1120, THE CHINA PRESS. 57061 M 18

TO LET, for 9 months or a year, a well furnished eight roomed house in best part of Western district. Apply to Box 1148, THE CHINA PRESS. 57123 M 18

NEW 7 roomed residence on 4 mows of land, modern plumbing, tennis court, garage, servants' quarters and Central heating, etc. Rue Lafayette. Apply Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57121 M 23

NEWLY built 6 roomed semi detached house, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. No. 24C Tongshan Road. Apply to Brandt and Rodgers Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57122 M 23

TO LET house on Bubbling Well Road. Enquire V. F. Zimmerman, 1a Jinkee Road. 57068 M 21

EXCELLENT house, eight large rooms, very large attics, bathrooms, servants quarters, stables, garage, garden. Best location, Western district. Owner going home. Apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS. 56997 M.20

SIX roomed house to let in French town, complete sanitary conveniences, garage, near tram. Immediate occupation. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 113

BOARDING-HOUSE. Nine rooms, garage, complete with furniture, household linen, etc.; to be taken over immediately. For full particulars, apply to Box 1168, THE CHINA PRESS. 57174 M. 18.

TO LET, two 4-roomed houses, each with kitchen, bathroom and servants' quarters. Electric light fitted throughout, Nos. 47 and 49, East Yalu Road. Apply to the Cairo Cigarette Co., 45, East Yalu Road. 57159 M. 21.

HOUSE-BOATS

FOR HIRE houseboats "Louisville" "Maggie" "Nino" "Oasis". For further particulars please apply by letter to "Advertiser" Royal Hotel, Range Road. 57184 M 24

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, very desirable modern concrete godown on Hongkong Road. Approximately 3,700 square feet. Immediate occupation. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 1172, THE CHINA PRESS. 57197 M 20

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads. 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road. T. F. 107

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, large store, Nanking Road, Central location, early occupation Apply to Box 1176, THE CHINA PRESS. 57190 M 21

GROUND floor offices to let at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet, will subdivide if desired, rent very reasonable. Apply J. T. Hammond, 16 Jinkee Road. 57138 M 21

TO LET, immediate occupation, 6/7 Szechuen Road. Floors space 3320 square feet at Tls. 550 monthly. Very suitable for offices and godown. Apply to Mr. O. S. Lieu, 3 Szechuen Road. 56799 M.18

FOR RENT, one small and one large store with large plate glass window at No. 111, Avenue Edward VII. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 126

TO LET, five office rooms about 2,000 square feet, with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 9[illegible]

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Carnine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, near Race Course, in British family, with good board, a bright unfurnished flat, with verandah, and rooms with bathrooms. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 1186, THE CHINA PRESS. 57201 M 18

FLAT (2 rooms) and garage, all modern conveniences, to be let from April 1st. 14, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 57059

HOUSEKEEPING flat, 22 Jessfield, fully furnished, vacant April 1st. 57172 M. 20.

NEAR French Park, nice flat, bed and sitting rooms, modern bath, garage, garden, first-class French cooking and supervision. Suitable for two friends or couple with child. Also single room, with bath. 127, Route Vallon. 57175 M. 29.

TO LET, April first, housekeeping flat of three rooms, kitchen and bath, with geyser, also small garden. Can be had furnished or unfurnished, entire ground floor; American preferred (no children or animals). 12, Darroch Road. Phone North 172. 57160 M. 25.

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TO LET, well furnished flat of two rooms, bath and kitchen, also one furnished room, facing South. Apply 34, Wayside. 57062 M 18

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FRENCH lady, graduate teacher, gives special French conversation. Method easy and progressive. Apply to Box 1174, THE CHINA PRESS. 57186

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RUSSIAN lessons, by experienced lady teacher. New and easy method. Parisien Hotel, Room No. 75. Particulars from 5-8. 56840.

GERMAN taught by young German teacher. Easy and new method. Apply to 301E, Avenue Joffre. 57003

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ENGLISH ladies give lessons English (literature conversation, business), Shorthand typewriting, music. Miss Ryan 3a Wongkashaw Gardens. Tel. W. 2779. 57039

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EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks position as steno-typist, general office assistant, or assistant compradore, in import, export, or engineering firm. Good reference. Apply to Box 1187, THE CHINA PRESS. 57202 M 20

YOUNG Chinese man (20), with good knowledge of textiles, dyeing, chemistry and many years' experience in Chinese modern dyeing factory, seeks position. Please apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. 57193 M 23

RED CROSS NURSE with 9 years hospital experience offers her services as companion to invalid or help with children in return for passage to Europe, now or later. Apply to Box 1092, THE CHINA PRESS. 56991

GERMAN merchant, 33 years, with intimate knowledge of Siberian and Manchurian trade, wants position. Languages: English, Russian, French, etc. Best references. Reply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 57013

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced transl[illegible] formerly connected with [illegible] allied technical board. 20, J[illegible] Road. Telephone Central 23[illegible] 56931

ENGINEER mechanic foreign, desires situation as a chauffeur or driver, many years experience, good references. Apply to Box 1143, THE CHINA PRESS. 57115 M 18

COMMERCIAL traveller, many years experience, good salesman, well introduced Java Straits Settlements, India, wants position. Apply to Box 1147, THE CHINA PRESS. 57119 M 18

MECHANIC engineer foreigner, University California, many years experience, seeks position prefers Shanghai, but willing to go other place. Apply to Box 1146, THE CHINA PRESS. 57119 M 20

STENO-TYPIST with experience in general office work seeks position Holds good references. Apply to Box 1140, THE CHINA PRESS. 57108 M. 21.

AMERICAN stenographer, long experience, references, desires position, Shanghai or elsewhere. Apply to Box 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 57096 M 21

HOUSEKEEPER. Middle-aged, thoroughly competent, long experience, seeks position with large establishment, hotel, etc. Fluent English and French. A. 1. local references. Apply to Box 1121, THE CHINA PRESS. 57063 M 20

USED CARS

FOR RENT by week, month or season, with or without chauffeur Studebaker Limousine, Buick Touring, Dodge Limousine, Ford Sedan. Very reasonable rates to proper parties. Apply H. H. Hardy, 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone Central 354. 57200 M 20

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HUDSON Super 6 Limousine 1922 model, seating 7, including driver with 2 disappearing seats. All new Michelin oversize tyres, upholstered in gray, a nice and most comfortable car, in perfect order. Apply to Box 1145, THE CHINA PRESS. 57117 M 18

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Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

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Now vacant: One large room with bath. 55625

TO LET, for immediate occupation, two furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board, centrally located, near the Bund. Bathroom attached, hot water and heating system. Sanitary plumbing. Apply to Box 1164, THE CHINA PRESS. 57162 M 18

TO LET, nice single or double rooms, in French-town, near the tram line. 308, Rue Chapsal, corner of Rue de l'Observatoire. 57181

TWO rooms, with bathroom (enamel bath) attached, in attic. Furnished or unfurnished. Board if desired. Apply to Box 1183, THE CHINA PRESS. 57196 M 21

AT Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course, to let, in private family. Well furnished front large room, with large verandah bathroom (geyser) attached. With breakfast. European Servants. Apply to Box 1188, THE CHINA PRESS. 57205 M 22

FOR RENT, a small furnished room, with first-class board, for single lady or gentleman. $65 per month. 23, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. 57142 M 22

PENSION CERUTTI. 16 East Seward Road. Rooms to let. 57078

TO LET, attic room, also small room, with or without board. 58, Range Road. 57007

DESIRED. Refined and agreeable married couple, American or British, as guests in a private home in the Western district. Apply to Box 1128, THE CHINA PRESS. 57077

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

CENTRAL district. To let, comfortably furnished double room, facing South. Bathroom attached. Full board. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road. 57171 A. 1.

SINGLE room and board, in private American family. Moderate rate. W. 1262. 495, Avenue Joffre. 57173 M. 18.

BRITISHER with small house and garage in French-town, 15 minutes from Customs, with two spare rooms, with bath and flush closet, would like to receive two paying guests; two young gentlemen friends preferred; excellent chow, and good home; terms very moderate. Apply to Box 1165, THE CHINA PRESS. 57163 M. 18.

PEKING Road, close to The Bund, very large and comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing South, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Good board. Private family. Apply to Box 1163, THE CHINA PRESS, or 'phone C. 1801. 57161 M. 20.

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ROOMS to let, with full board. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply 122, Boone Road. Phone North 208. 57101 M. 21.

TO LET, well furnished room with verandah attached. Terms moderate. Address 330, Avenue Joffre. Phone West 3756. 57104 M. 18.

A suit of two large rooms to let in the best part of town, with or without board. Would suit bachelors. Apply to Box 1104, THE CHINA PRESS. 57015 M.18

TO LET: Centrally located. Opposite Race Course. Well furnished bedroom, verandah and bathroom attached. Good table kept. 72, Bubbling Well Road. 56572 M 28

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, in French Concession, one large bedroom, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, verandah facing South, with large lawn. Also private drawing room, garage if desired. Excellent table. Telephone W. 2173, or apply to Box 1162, THE CHINA PRESS. 57154 M 13

WANTED, young lady to share room with another. Western district, board optional. Apply to Box 1158, THE CHINA PRESS. 57140 M 18

TO LET, small room, suitable for a young man, with board. Apply 5, Young Allen Terrace, 57120 M 18

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, from April 1st, small unfurnished single room, with private entrance, in Central part of French Concession. Rent moderate. Light, taxes and water included. Apply to Box 1173, THE CHINA PRESS. 57197 M 20

NEW 1-2-3 unfurnished rooms with sanitary plumbing. 210, Bubbling Well Road. 57158 M. 18.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent by couple, furnished apartment with kitchen, Western or French Districts. References furnished. Apply to Box 1169, THE CHINA PRESS. 57180 M 18

WANTED: Three or four room flat, unfurnished, in central district, with modern bathrooms, lift service, Send full particulars, to Box 1170, THE CHINA PRESS. 57182 M 18

WANTED, small flat, furnished or unfurnished, near the Bund for preference. Reply to Box 1185, THE CHINA PRESS. 57198 M 18

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WANTED, respectable person to sell goods direct to householders, energetic man or woman can make $15 or more daily. Apply to Box 1179, THE CHINA PRESS. 57194 M 18

WANTED, a gentleman capable taking charge entire office work in local import firm; only men with local experience need apply, liberal salary to first-class man. Reply to Box 1180, THE CHINA PRESS. 57194 M 18

WANTED, intelligent stenographer. State experience, salary expected; serious young lady preferred. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS. 57194 M 18

WANTED, Advertising copy-writer. A big and well-known foreign agency has opening for high-grade copy writer of proved ability. One with experience in canvassing preferred. Tell what you have done and submit samples of work. State nationality. Desirable position with good prospects to capable man. Apply to Box 1159. THE CHINA PRESS. 57141 M 18

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FEVERISH FABLES

HOUSES WANTED

MEDIUM size flat, or house, with modern improvements, preferably in Western district. Apply to Box 1184, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 136

WANTED to rent or to buy for early occupation, four and five-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with servants' quarters, tennis court and garage. Western district. Apply to Box 1166, THE CHINA PRESS. 57165 M. 18.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE. No. 158 Edinburgh Road, furnished or unfurnished. Large panelled hall, drawing room, study, boudoir, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms, large attic, tiled kitchen, pantry, central heating, flush closets. Garage for two cars, green-house. Approximately 5 1/3 mow well laid out garden and lawns. Can be viewed on application to N. O. Liddell, S. M. C. Secretariat. T. F. 131

GARAGE TO LET

PRIVATE garage with water and electric light to be let, from 1 April, 10 Taels. 498, Rue Lafayette. 57093 M. 20

EXCHANGE AND MART

ALEXANDER Hamilton Commercial Course, almost new. Best offer. Apply to Box 1171, THE CHINA PRESS. 57183 M 20

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SALE: One Moutrie piano, almost new. Apply to Box 1160. THE CHINA PRESS. 57145 M 22

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295. T. F. 2

FOR SALE, one white enamelled child's bed with mattress, one baby basket with mattress, one high chair, one Premo Camera (Pocket C) with developing outfit. Telephone E. 265. 57186 M 18

OWNER leaving shortly for America will sell child's bedroom suite, comprising cream-colored wicker bed, complete with spring mattress, sheets, quilts, etc., wardrobe (cream finish), tree stand and nursery chair. Also one garden swing with closed-in seat. Above were purchased in America and can be seen on telephoning West 643. 57170 M 18

NAINSOOK. N. S. K. O. 40" wide 12 yards long $11 per piece, Cellular Cloth 28" wide 30 yards long $11 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co. Ltd., 21 Jinkee Road, 5th Floor, Sundries Department. 56938 A

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

CINEMATOGRAPH machine, new, large size, with arc-lamp and driving motor, including full equipment, for quick sale. Address Post Box 1226. 57156 M. 19.

MADAME TONG, latest New York hats for sale. 31, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 57099 M 18

FOR SALE: I. S. S. Bonds, 3½ years paid up. What offers? Apply to Box 1152, THE CHINA PRESS. 57129 M 18

FOR SALE, two Australian riding horses, 5 and 7 years old, Kind, young, stylish, sound, fast, will be sold together or separate. Can be seen at 4 Jessfield Road, Stable. 57138 M 21

FOR SALE: Sail boat Mimi, in good condition, recently overhauled and repainted, good cabin and lavatory. May be seen from 12 to 2 and 5 to 6, at Jetty, opposite Jinkee Road. 57024 M 18

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AMERICAN SCHOOL STUDENTS TO GIVE PLAY AT OLYMPIC

Active preparations are under way for the extraordinary production of "Pocahontas" which is to be presented by the students of the Shanghai American School on April 2 and 3 at the Olympic Theater.

The cast consists of sixty-five students. There is a carefully trained chorus of fifty persons besides the principals who are: Miss Louise Macklin, Miss Ruth Estes, Miss Frances Martin, Miss Theodora Parker, Miss Sarah McFadyen, Rodd Moffett, Yates McDaniel, Harold Drewster, Peter Honigsberg and Alex Moffett.

"Pocahontas" is a comic operetta of two acts. The lyrics of the play were written by Frederick Edwards and the music is by Edward Johnston. The scene of the first act is laid in America, the second in England.

Costumes and properties are being designed by Mrs. Howes and Mrs. Graham. Much credit is due them as they have the sole responsibility of planning seventy costumes. Miss Austin, however, has the great task of getting into shape the large chorus and training the principals. The students have also done a great deal of work with Miss Dorothy Birney as accompanist.

"Pocahontas" is brimming over with humorous incidents and furnishes opportunities for splendid acting which the principals exhibit.

The main characters are Miss Louise Macklin, as "Pocahontas"; Charles McDaniel, "Captain John Smith"; Rodd Moffett, "John Rolfe"; Peter Honigsberg, "Ah Hum"; Miss Ruth Estes, "Ah Week"; Miss Sarah McFadyen, "Lady Bird"; Miss Frances Martin, "Wah Wah Tay See"; Alex Moffett, as "An Usher," and Harold Brewster, "Pow-Hat-On."

It is now the custom for the American School each year to present an operetta, and this is the second. Last year "Bulbul" was a notable success, and "Pocahontas" should draw a full house.

Booking may be made at Robinson's—$3, $2 and $1.

Brown 'U.' Tennis Team To Compete In Twelve Matches

The Brown University tennis schedule calls for meets with twelve colleges, with six matches to be played on the Brown courts and six abroad. The Bears also will compete in the tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association, to be held at Brookline, Mass., May 21, 22 and 23.

The schedule follows:

April 14, Boston University at Boston; 21, Clark University; 25, Wesleyan; 27, Amherst at Amherst; 28, Williams at Williamstown; May 2, M. I. T. at Cambridge; 5, Worcester Poly Tech; 9, Tufts at Medford; 12, New York University; 16, Harvard at Cambridge; 19, Dartmouth; 25, Colby.

DAVIS CUP DRAWS

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 15.—The draw for the Davis Cup is as follows:

Canada vs. Japan.
Hawaii vs. Australasia.
Czecho-Slovakia vs. Switzerland.
India vs. Ireland.
France vs. Denmark.
Spain vs. Rumania.
Britain vs. Belgium.
Argentine, Italy and Holland have drawn byes.

British Women's Association

The second annual general meeting of the B.W.A. is to be held in the Lyceum Theater on Wednesday next at 5:15 p.m. when one of the important items on the agenda will be the election of the new Executive Committee. The entire Executive retires annually and members have every opportunity of securing the best possible representation through the ballot.

Following are the names of those members who having served on the Committee last year are standing for re-election: Miss Cardwell (Honorary Treasurer) Mrs. A. C. Clear, Mrs. J. W. Dovey, Mrs. O. M. Green, Mrs. E. M. Gull, Mrs. D. MacCillivray, Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mrs. G. Matheson, Mrs. Burton Sayer, Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mrs. H. G. Simms, Miss Summerskill, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. T. E. Trueman. New candidates for election are Miss Phyllis Ayrton, Mrs. E. W. H. Carpenter, Miss M. C. Hyland Mrs. K. Y. Irwine, Mrs. Norman Leslie, Miss M. Murphy, and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, all of whose names are sufficiently well known to most people to need no further comment. The Executive Committee consists of eighteen members and as there are twenty-one nominees a ballot will take place at the meeting on Wednesday.

All members of the Association are urged to make a point of attending the meeting as the B.W.A. is so essentially a members' organisation in which there is every reason that members should shoulder their responsibilities and play their part. Most of all is it important that members who are not satisfied with any part of the organisation should be present in order that their criticisms should receive consideration from the membership as a whole and not merely by the representatives they elect to form their Executive Committee. While the Executive Committee is elected solely and exclusively by the membership, the Constitution allows for any vacancies that may occur through members of the Committee resigning or leaving Shanghai being filled up at the discretion of the existing Executive Committee—a course which have been followed during the past year as well as previously.

Wedding

MOSS—PRATT

A quiet home wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 30, Route Pichon when Mrs. Fredonia Johnson Pratt became the bride of Mr. Malcolm Moss. Mrs. Pratt is the daughter of Mrs. Oscar Johnson, of St. Louis, and niece of Mrs. J. B. Fearn, at whose residence the ceremony took place. Mr. Moss is the Pacific representative of the American Rolling Mills Steel Company and the California Corrugated Culvert Company.

The house was beautifully decorated with azealeas and sweet peas. The ceremony was very simple; the bride wore a fawn-colored travelling dress, and there were no attendants. The Rev. Dr. W. B. Nance, President of Soochow University, performed the ceremony and, with the exception of Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, was the only outside guest present, as the marriage was strictly en famille. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are leaving for Peking this morning.

Obituary

W. S. CARTER
Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Baltimore, March 16.—William S. Carter, former president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died here today.

Cooks Confess Putting Poison In Students' Rice

(Continued from Page 1)

on the No. 1 cook and on the students at the same time. Chien then suggested that a double game could be played, if they would steal some medicine from the dispensary, throw it into the rice and cause diarrhoea among the students.

Procurator Tu: What dispensary?

Witness: That situated beside the drill ground for rainy days (meaning the school laboratory).

Procurator: Who went to the dispensary then?

Witness: Chien and I.

Procurator: How did you get in there?

Witness: Chien made a key with some wire and with it opened the door of the dispensary. Chien carried a bowl from kitchen in order to fill it with medicine.

Procurator: What medicine?

Witness: Some powder and some solution. We took two kinds, one white and the other yellowish in color. The powder was yellowish in color.

Procurator: When did you throw the medicine into the cooking vessel?

Witness: I never did. Chien put it into the utensil at about 3 p.m. on Saturday when the rice was just boiling.

Chien was next called. Everything was true, he said, except the statement that the drugging of the rice had been done by him.

Procurator: How do you know it was true?

Witness: I saw Pi do it.

Procurator: You saw him do everything?

Witness: Yes.

Procurator: Can you suggest why Pi committed that horrible crime?

Witness: The students hated him and he hated the students. He told me that he wanted to make them move their bowels like devils.

Procurator: You are on good terms with the No. 1 cook, I suppose?

Witness: Not at all. He always scolded me for wasting his rice.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Yu Yin-heng, a student who was Chairman of the Students' Self-Government Association and who was held as a suspect in the case owing to his alleged embezzlement of funds entrusted to his care by the students, will be released on bail.

No More Fatalities Among Victims

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, March 16.—There have been no further fatalities from the poisoning case in the Chekiang First Normal school. The after effects are showing themselves in various ways among the students who are still confined to their beds. A return of fever accompanied by violence has come to some of those in the C. M. S. Hospital. Gangrene has set in other cases. Local doctors say the effects may last in some cases for years.

Two of the school cooks have confessed that they took arsenic from the school laboratory and put it in the rice to get even with the students who through the past term had made life disagreeable for them. In spite of this confession the police authorities are continuing their examinations in the hope of finding other leads. The weakness in the confession is that no ordinary cook would have known arsenic when he found it, so the mystery is not satisfactorily solved yet.

Representatives of the various educational bodies of the city are meeting today to plan for a memorial meeting in honor of the students whose lives were the price of the revenge that the user of the arsenic sought. Suitable ceremonies will be observed in which not only the educational bodies will take part, but the officials and public organisations generally will share.

S.V.C. Corps Orders

Routine Order by Major H. W. Pilcher, Commandant, S.V.C.

No. 42. Municipal Gazette. The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated March 15, 1923, is published for information:

"Headquarters.—Captain F. M. Nield resigns his commission as Medical Officer.

British Infantry Reserves. The commission of Lieutenant A. W. Studd is renewed from March 4 1923."

No. 43. Discharge. Pte. W. H. Green, Maritime Company, is discharged from the Corps under the terms of Art. XVII of the Corps Regulations.

No. 44. Military Library. The Commandant acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following interesting works presented to the Club Library by:

Coy. Q. M. Sergeant F. Gates.

Naval and Military 6 volumes.

(Sgd.) H. W. Pilcher, Major, Commandant S.V.C.

GEN. MITCHELL HURT

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, March 16.—Brig. Gen. Mitchell was badly shaken up today when the rear of his plane collapsed in making a landing. He narrowly escaped death.

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Purchasers are requested to see that packages of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the stamp label, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed in neon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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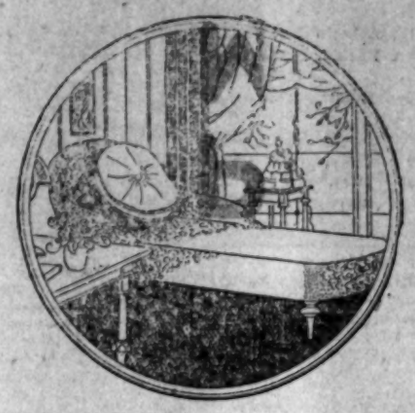

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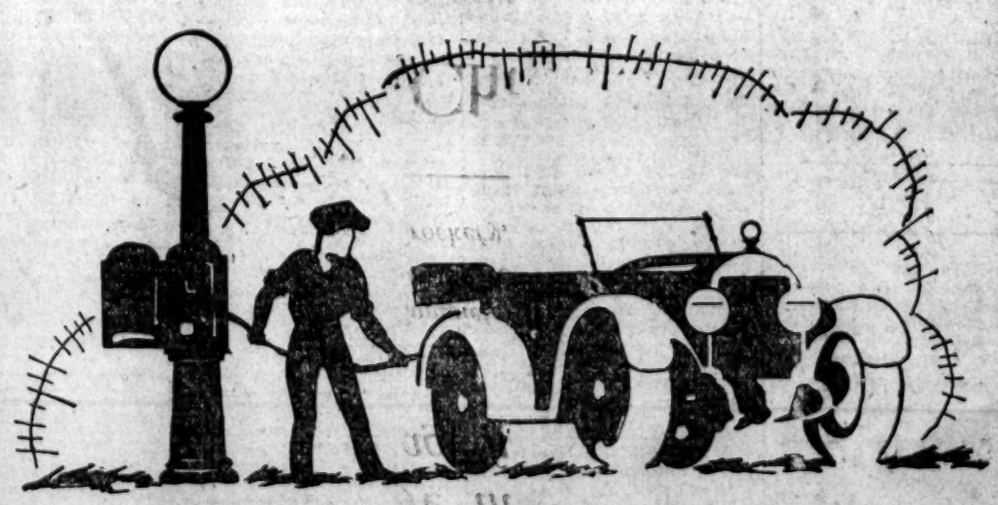

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Water Tumblers ½ pint	,,	17.50	,,
Champagne Tumblers ½ pint	,,	17.50	,,
Finger Bowls	,,	29.50	,,

Spirit Decanters	½	1	2	pint
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Fruit Stands, French Moulded Glass
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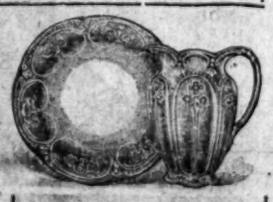

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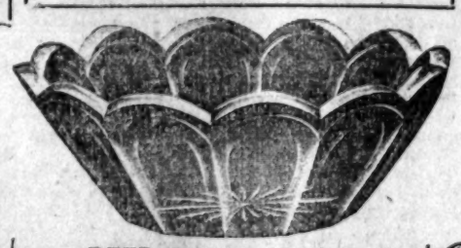

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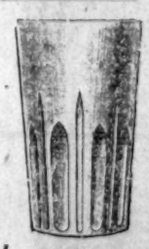

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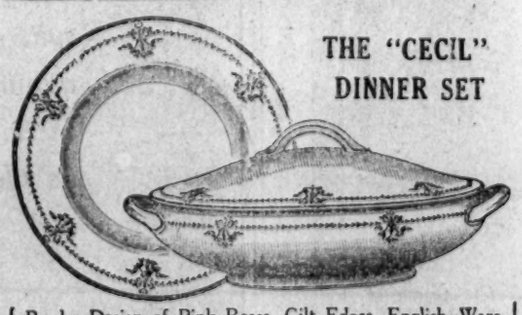
Finger Bowls	,,	19.50	,,

Spirit Decanters	½	1	2	Pint
Price each	$4.00	5.00	6.00	



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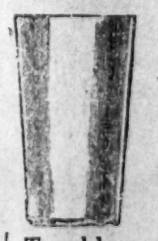

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France's Policy On The Rhine

Genesis Of The Plan Of Military Occupation Of The Rhine, Considered By France As A Reparation Guaranty

BY DENYS P. MEYERS
Corresponding Secretary, World Peace Foundation

Does France want to annex the left bank of the Rhine? Strictly speaking, she does not; practically speaking, she does. What she actually wants to do and what she has asserted as necessary since January, 1919, is to disannex the left bank of the Rhine from Germany. Rigidly interpreted, disannexation is not annexation.

"To appreciate the attitude of the French Government in the Rhineland," says the semi-official Temps in a supplement of October, 1922, "it is necessary only to refer to its official declarations. During the discussion of the peace treaty in the French Chamber, Andre Tardieu, then the Government Commissioner, recalled on Sept. 2, 1919, that the memoir of Feb. 25 addressed to the allied Governments closed with these words:

"'(1) The western frontier of Germany must be fixed at the Rhine; (2) the bridges of the Rhine must be occupied by an inter-allied force; (3) the measures above are not to inure to the benefit of any power, nor to involve any annexation of territory.'"

The note of which that was the conclusion was itself practically a revision of a memorandum of Jan. 10, 1919, by Marshal Foch, who wrote: "Henceforth the Rhine must be the western frontier of the German peoples. Germany must be deprived of all territorial sovereignty on the left bank of this river." This Foch proposal was incorporated in a document prepared by the French peace delegation and handed to the other powers on March 12. The proposal read:

"The western frontier of Germany is fixed at the Rhine. Consequently Germany renounces all sovereignty over, as well as any customs union with, territories of the former German Empire on the left bank of the Rhine."

General Mangin, who was in command in that territory, speaking at Mainz in May, 1919, asserted that "the most important problem of France at present is to bring about the separation of the occupied territory from Germany by every means in its power." By way of definition of the object he added: "France has no interest in a Rhine republic which belongs to the German Federation of States."

Politically, it is obvious that a Rhenish republic on the left bank of the Rhne, and next to France, would be a minor State, which would fall into the orbit of policy of one of its neighbors, just as Luxemburg, formerly in the German Customs Union, is now in the Franco-Belgian economic scheme.

Any Frenchman will deny that France wishes to annex the left bank of the Rhine, and, if he has the documents available, will cite as proof the fact that in every case when the proposal has been officially made to "rip it away," as the German word puts it, the French Government has sedulously added that the proposal did not involve annexation. But, likewise, every Frenchman will tell you that Germany must not be allowed to possess a "springboard" for an attack upon France; and he will cite military experts to prove that the left bank of the Rhine constitutes a natural springboard. Therefore, it must be taken away from Germany. It is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile those two points of view. If one thing is clearer than another about the Versailles Treaty, it is that they were not reconciled in it, so far as the non-French negotiators were concerned.

GENESIS OF OCCUPATION

As early as the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the idea of occupation of the western part of Germany took form. At that time the princial belligerents, except the French, regarded it as a temporary military measure based on a military situation, while they held that the armistice itself was a purely military cartel with the primary purpose of maintaining the status quo for the peace conference, but without affecting its decisions.

The French at that time maintained as strongly as possible that the decisions of the armistice were political and must be incorporated in the treaty. This principle was defeated by the American delegation, chiefly through the efforts of John Foster Dulles in the reparation argument. In many respects, however, the armistice status quo was made the treaty basis. This was, for instance, true of the final disposition of the Sarre. The German Armistice Commission in its reply of Dec. 12, 1918, to a note relating to violations of the original armistice said:

In accordance with the evacuation map appended to the armistice agreement, the territories of Sarrebruck and Sarrelouis are separated from the rest of the Rhine Province. Now that evacuation is an accomplished fact, it may be admitted as self-evident that, in accordance with the literal terms of the armistice agreement, the whole of the territory of the Rhine Province on the left bank of the Rhine should be considered, in all matters, as constituting a single unity. Therefore, it is fair to request that all ordinances of the authorities in occupation that violate this point of view should be immediately canceled, as contravening the literal terms of the armistice convention, and that the Prussian territory of the Sarre should no longer remain arbitrarily separated from the rest of the Rhine Province, to which it organically belongs.

From that time until the treaty provisions were in force the Germans sent a constant stream of protest notes to the allied and associated powers respecting political activities of the French military authorities in the Sarre Basin and elsewhere in the occupied territory. There seem to have been no replies to these. The French military policy culminated in May, 1919, in the abortive revolution of Dr. Dorten, which was the result of plans submitted to General Mangin, commending General of the French Army at Mainz, and which in its earlier stages was planned in conjunction with a French officer assigned for the purpose. The story of this revolution is vividly told by the documents quoted in Ray Stannard Baker's book. Since then there has been a continuous series of events aiming at dissolving the ties between the left bank of the Rhine and the rest of Germany. American and British aid was sought for this "political revolution on the west bank of the Rhine for the establishment of an independent Rhineland republic, free from Germany."

The revolution in Rhenish Germany was to take place on May 24, in accordance with a plan approved by Mangin on April 19. It failed to materialise largely because of the American refusal to countenance it.

Troops are now on the Rhine as a guarantee of reparation, according to the Treaty of Versailles. As will be shown later, the occupation was a strongly held French thesis, but it was incorporated in the treaty only when the other powers, including the United States, consented to its being regarded as a sanction of the payments to be made by Germany. The provision for it are in Part XIV. of the Treaty of Versailles, which has no counterpart in the four other peace treaties. Article 429 provides for the occupation of Germany west of the Rhine and of the three Rhine bridgeheads at Cologne, Coblenz and Mainz. The Cologne sector to the north is to be occupied for five years from the time the treaty entered into force, that is, until Jan. 10, 1925; the Coblenz sector, which the American troops have been evacuating, is to be occupied for ten years, until Jan. 10, 1930; and the Mainz sector, to the south, where the French troops are, for fifteen years, until Jan. 10, 1935. Withdrawal on those dates "may be delayed to the extent regarded as necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required guarantees." Article 430 continues thus:

In case, either during the occupation or after the expiration of the fifteen years referred to above, the Reparation Commmission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the present treaty with regard to reparation, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be reoccupied immediately by the allied and associated forces.

Article 431, however, adds:

If, before the expiration of the period of fifteen years, Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

The treaty provisions quoted were among the most bitterly contested of any of the 440 articles of the Treaty of Versailles. The quotations from French official documents given above under dates of Feb. 25 and March 12, 1919, seem to have had an immediate response from Britain. M. Poincare states that on March 14, while awaiting the return to Paris of President Wilson at the Invalides Station, M. Clemenceau told him that Lloyd George had asserted that no need for occupation existed, since it was agreed that Germany should be disarmed. Clemenceau had protested this decision. Later in the day Wilson and Lloyd George agreed between themselves to refuse to France the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine except for a short time; at the same time they offered France aid in case of German aggression, an offer which was the genesis of the treaties of guarantee signed in identic terms by the United States and Great Britain, but never ratified.

That the main issue is not yet dead is amply attested by the recent passage at arms between Lloyd George and Poincare. The whole question is intimately bound up with the French insistence on military security, with the presence of troops on the Rhine, with the charges for their up-keep, with the alienation of the Sarre Basin from German control, and with the Poincare thesis of productive guarantees for the payment of reparation. As all these problems affect the answer to the question whether Germany will remain intact, it will be my effort here to set down the widely scattered facts, many of which have not previously seen the light.

ESSENTIALLY A GUARANTEE

If disannexation of the Rhine district should take place, it will be under present circumstances as a result of France taking "independent action" for the recovery of reparation claims. In that connection it is always well to remember that by the Spa decision of July, 1920, all reparation creditor States agreed that the French share of reparation was to be 52 percent of the total; in other words, she has an absolute majority of interest in the receipts. The treaty provisions under which financial rights are acquired are the starting point of the story. Their history is essential to a correct understanding of the constantly reiterated demand of France to take action by herself and to secure "productive guarantees."

Lloyd George, in a memorandum of March 25, 1919, partially in answer to the French proposal of March 12, discussed the principles of the case and proposed an outline of terms which contains the following:

III. 3 No attempt is made to separate the Rhenish provinces from the rest of Germany. These provinces to be demilitarised; that is to say, the inhabitants of this territory will not be permitted to bear arms or receive any military training or to be incorporated in any military organisation, either on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and no fortifications, depots, establishments, railway construction, or works of any kind adapted to military purposes will be permitted to exist within the area. No troops to be sent into this area for any purpose whatsoever without previous notification to the League of Nations.

4. Germany to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France.

5. Germany to cede to France the 1814 frontier, or, in the alternative, in order to compensate France for the destruction of her coal fields, the present Alsace-Lorraine frontier, with the use of the coal mines in the Sarre Valley for a period of ten years: Germany to undertake, after the expiration of ten years, to put no obstacle on the export of the produce of these coal mines to France.

Lloyd George in his memorandum had said that the terms of peace could "be so just that the country on which they are imposed will feel in its heart that it has no right to complain," and again: "If we present terms to Germany which are unjust, or excessively onerous, no responsible Government will sign them. . . . A large army of occupation for an indefinite period is out of the question. . . . The objection would not come from Germany, but from our own country. . . . Neither the British Empire nor America would agree to occupy Germany. France by itself could not bear the burden of occupation. . . . If the only difference between Germany and ourselves were between onerous terms and moderate terms, I very much doubt if public opinion would tolerate the deliberate condemnation of millions of women and children to death by starvation (by means of a blockade). If so, the Allies would have incurred the moral defeat of having attempted to impose terms on Germany which Germany had successfully resisted."

Clemenceau's reply of March 29 agreed with Lloyd George that a durable peace must be a just peace, and even that "a peace that appears to Germany as a just peace" was necessary. But "the Allies, who have fought together, must conclude the war with a peace equal for all." He found that the British memorandum gave to the "maritime peoples who have not known invasion, completely and finally" the German colonies, the German war fleet, a large part of the German merchant marine, and the exclusion of Germany from foreign markets. "The Continental countries, however—that is to say those which had suffered most from the war—would be reserved partial satisfaction and solutions for a term of years only." A partial solution was the fixation of the Polish and Czechoslovak boundaries. A solution for a term of years was the "defensive engagement offered to France for the protection of her territory" and "the regime proposed for Sarre coal."

Lloyd George covered a copy of his reply in a letter to Wilson of April 2, in which he stated that he "thought on the whole it was better not to take it (the Clemenceau letter) too seriously." In his letter to Clemenceau he expressed surprise that France "attaches no importance to the things which Clemenceau had stated concerned only maritime people who had not known invasion. I regret my error (the added) and shall be careful not to repeat it. . . . It is true that I suggested temporary ownership of the whole of the Sarre coal fields, with guarantees for permanent access to the coal, but this proposal was made as an alternative for another which I placed first, namely, the restoration of the 1814 frontier. Inasmuch, however, as M. Clemenceau treats this suggestion as a further proof of British selfishness, I promptly withdraw it."

That correspondence took place just before President Wilson summoned the George Washington. Speaking to Ray Stannard Baker on April 7, he expressed his own view at the time in these words: "The whole course of the conference has been made up of a series of attempts, especially by France, to break down disagreement (with Germany upon certain general principles), to get territory and to impose crushing indemnity."

THE 15-YEAR-OCCUPATION

The French attitude toward the proposed treaties of guarantees at the time was that they were not as effective as the presence of allied troops on the Rhine, and the arguments of the Foch memorandum already quoted were cited against the guarantee. These arguments were partially successful, for by April 16 Clemenceau succeeded in getting agreement for an occupation to last fifteen years. On the value of that agreement there has been an extensive controversy in France. Poincare has held that the provisions mean what they say, and that the occupation must cease in fifteen years, after which time, by Article 430, it might be resumed if Germany refused to fulfill reparation obligations. Andre Tardieu, the fidus Achates of Premier Clemenceau, an adept at diplomatic logistics, contends that the treaty gives France what Clemenceau and he started out to get for her; in other words, holds that, while being apparently defeated by Wilson and Lloyd George, France got them to agree to a wording which meant what Clemenceau wanted, rather than what they wanted.

Poincare, then President of France, wrote to Clemenceau as Premier on March 17, 1919: "I wonder whether it is not a grave mistake to fix the date of the end of the occupation in the peace treaty, unless that date coincides with the expiration of the annuity due from Germany. . . . Would not the fixing of the term of occupation in the peace treaty be to hold over a terrible problem for the future? What will be the position of France when Germany wishes to pay no more, if the stipulated date for evacuation has arrived?"

It is perfectly clear from the records that Clemenceau did not pay full attention to this precise point. What he did do was to try and meet it with the Anglo-American-French pair of alliances, so as to involve the United States and Great Britain as long as the French reparation interest would be served by them. This paragraph was accordingly worked out:

The period of fifteen years (fixed for the duration of the occupation) will commence to run from the date of the entrance into force of the agreements between the United States, Great Britain and France, with a view to a guarantee against an unprovoked agression by Germany.

The object of this form is made clear by Clemenceau's remark when the subject was first broached to Wilson: "You have a Senate, as I have a Parliament. Neither of us can be sure of what they will do in ten years, what they will do tomorrow. If, for example, the treaties are not ratified, what will be the situation in France? What guarantee will be at her disposal to replace this?" He therefore submitted a text t made the occupation fifteen ye

(Continued on Page 11)

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France's Policy On The Rhine

(Continued from Page 10)

in duration under the alliances, and unlimited if they failed. President Wilson refused to accept this form. Tardieu says: "By successive corrections—but without ever losing sight of the purpose set forth at the outset by M. Clemenceau—the formula in the treaty was arrived at."

Poincare, on the other hand, stoutly maintains that the first formula was poor, that his own first suggestion was disregarded, and that neither got into the treaty. His note of April 23, 1919, when both the guarantee treaties and the guarantee clauses of the Versailles Treaty were drafted, indicates his point of view:

The note of President Wilson . . . deals with the co-operation intended to guarantee the security of France, but not at all with the payment of the credit. Is the project of treaty . . . it should be indispensable to cite as constituting an act of hostility or as bringing the alliance into play any refusal or any delay in payment. * * * This text, as drawn seems to limit obligatory assistance to the case of aggression, and consequently to exclude the engagement of assistance in the case of non-payment. A correction would therefore seem to be necessary.

It is utterly unreasonable that Germany should be freed in a period of fifteen years, if her debt is fixed at the amount of the necessary reparation. It would therefore seem very dangerous to limit the occupation to this duration of fifteen years, instead of keeping a territorial pawn until complete payment, as Germany did after 1870. . . . It is a serious danger, since, on the one hand we thus lose any pledge for the rest of our credit, and, on the other, Marshal Foch believes that the line of the Rhine is the only solid military barrier. . . .

It is therefore indispensable, in any case, that no maximum be fixed for the duration of the occupation before the alliances are finally concluded in legal form and completed by military agreements which render them effective. . . .

Can we not confine ourselves to inserting in the preliminary peace a clause like this, "The duration of the occupation and the conditions of evacuation will be fixed by the allied nations when the amount of their credit shall have been finally fixed by the proper commission. Germany now engages to accept that fixation"?

French opinion seems to be that Article 430 of the treaty cannot be interpreted as providing for this specific object. Poincare has definitely stated that his proposal was defeated. Nevertheless, the reading of meanings into the treaty language did not cease. There developed the theory that the treaty time limits for evacuating the three areas on the left bank of the Rhine would not begin to run until the reparation payments demanded were made in conformity with the scale set down by the Allies. As it is generally admitted that payments demanded were impossible, the theory would in practice leave the occupation entirely indeterminate.

In French politics there was long an assumption that the British shared this French view that the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine might thus be extended beyond the limits laid down in the treaty. A statement to the Senatorial Commission on Foreign Affairs, on June 22, 1922, by Gaston Doumergue, set the thing in its right light. "While M. Briand was in power, he declared to the commission that the British Government was in agreement with us in considering that the time when the period of occupation of the left bank of the Rhine begins to run might be postponed in case of non-execution of its engagements by Germany. M. Poincare, after a search, states that there does exist a report of Allied French experts made in January, 1921, in which the sanction mentioned by M. Briand is referred to as possible. However, the Supreme Council took no decision in those terms."

Since that time the controversy over the meaning of treaty stipulations as to the length of the occupation has subsided. The point of view indicated is, however, still held by the French Government. Premier Poincare, interrupting a speech of Louis Loucheur in the Chamber on November 7, 1922, said:

Until the treaty is scrupulously executed, France will not give up the left bank of the Rhine.

M. Loucheur—Your declaration conforms to the provisions of the treaty, but my proposal is slightly different. Desirous to assure peace, like you, I seek what regime would be best for the Rhenish territories.

M. Poincare— * * * after the evacuation! But the Government does not plan this evacuation for the dates specified in the treaty.

Referring to occupation, General Bliss stated in a conference of the American delegates on June 3, 1919: "As a matter of policy, I have always—and a good many other military men agree with me on that—looked with apprehension on the possibilities of a military occupation of a territory with the people of which we will be officially at peace for a long time. It is so likely to result in incidents that will bring about the very thing that we want, of course, to avoid and that is a resumption of war."

The treaty provisions as they stand were in the draft of the treaty that was presented to the Germans on May 7. The German peace delegation immediately began forwarding a series of memoranda which raised in the minds of the allied negotiators the very serious question of whether Germany would sign the terms at all. The German view of the provisions was expressed by the German peace delegation: "The German Government is of the opinion that security by occupation is not necessary. In view of the demobilisation by land and by water as agreed to, Germany is completely disarmed. An army of occupation will simply impair Germany's financial power and diminish the payments available each year."

The treaty terms were below what the French wanted. As to the British, their attitude was described by President Wilson: "Though we did not keep them from putting irrational things in the treaty, we got very serious modifications out of them. If we had written the treaty the way they wanted it, the Germans would have gone home the minute they read it." The attitude taken by the President on behalf of the United States was that "the great problem of the moment is the problem of agreement. * * * The allied and associated powers ought to be held together if it can reasonably be done, and that makes a problem like the problem of occupation look almost insoluble, because the British are at one extreme and the French refusal to move is at the opposite extreme." The British sought modifications in respect to the amount of reparation, in order to meet the original American expert view, as well as on the army of occupation provisions, both with a view to insuring the signing of the treaty by Germany. Says Ray Stannard Baker:

On the point of the army of occupation, however, the British attack was most persistent. And here the American experts did their best to help with compromise suggestions. Finding Clemenceau willing to approach the occupation problem from the side of the cost of the army, they suggested establishing an annual limit for this, proposing 240,000,000 gold marks. This tended to mollify the British, especially as Clemenceau supported the idea by remarking, in the session of June 10, that "he was not in favor of a large charge for the cost of the army of occupation. He wished the army to be as small as possible, in order that more assets might be available for reparation." The old strategist was defending his ground with great skill, accepting reverses on less important points to keep the essential ones covered.

But the British were not satisfied. On June 12 Lloyd George brought in a letter from Barnes—the labor leader member of the delegation—repeating all the old arguments against the treaty as written, and a lively new discussion took place between him and Clemenceau.

As a result of all this, compromises were made with Clemenceau by means of a "convention" and a "declaration," both outside of the treaty.

The declaration was signed on June 16, 1919, and reads:

The following declaration in regard to the occupation of the Rhine provinces should be made effective as soon as possible, in order to release reparation payments for their proper purpose.

The allied and associated powers did not insist on making the period of occupaton last until the reparations clauses were completely executed, because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give every proof of her good-will and every necessary guarantee before the end of the fifteen year's time.

As the cost of occupation involves an equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the allied and associated powers stipulated, by Article 431 of the treaty, that if before the end of the fifteen years' period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty, the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn.

If Germany, at an earlier date, has given proofs of her good-will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations, the allied and associated powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves for the earlier termination of the period of occupation.

Now and henceforward, in order to alleviate the burden of the Reparation bill, they agree that as soon as the allied and associated powers concerned are convinced that the conditions of disarmament by Germany are being satisfactorily fulfilled, the annual amount of the sums to be paid by Germany to cover the cost of occupation shall not exceed 240,000,000 marks (gold). This provision can be modified if the allied and associated powers agree as to the necessity of such modification.

WOODROW WILSON
G. CLEMENCEAU
D. LLOYD GEORGE

This declaration throws an interesting side light on so-called "secret diplomacy." Even Baker was under the impression that he was making it public for the first time. As a matter of fact, it was promptly published by the British Government (Parliamentary Papers, 1919, cmd. 240), and then refused by President Wilson to the United States Senate three months later on the ground "that a certain degree of embarrassment would be caused * * * to the countries with which we must necessarily co-operate in many particulars in the execution of the treaty, if it were communicated now." This statement in the President's letter of September 1, 1919, was the more significant because he was aware that the declaration "was printed in the Congressional Record some time ago from the English White Book."

The other document, intended at the time to insure that the occupation should be both just and should not be exclusively at the option of any one of the allied and associated powers, was

(Continued on Page 12)

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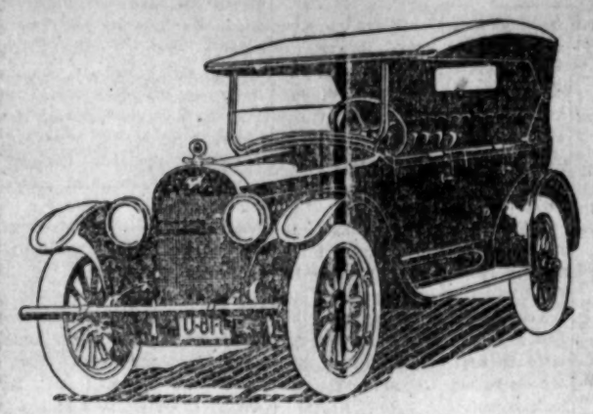

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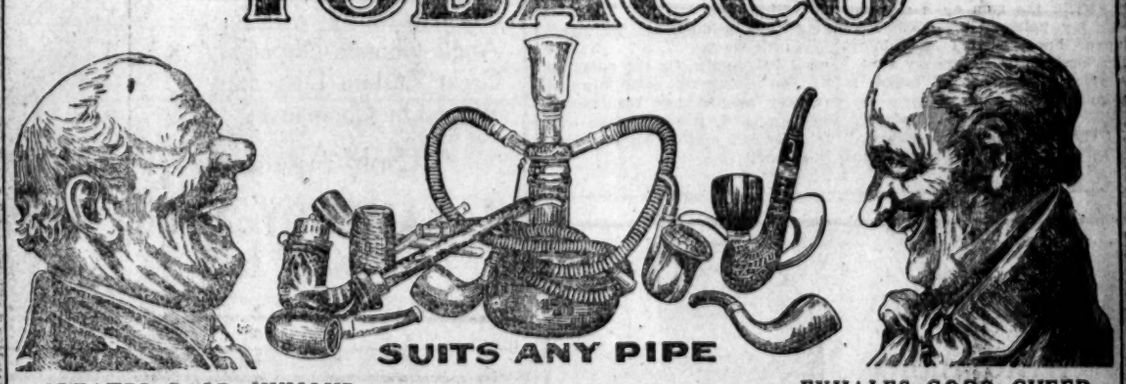

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An Abysmal Opening Of A Bank Account

When I go into a bank I get rattled. The clerks rattle me; the wickets rattle me; the sight of the money rattles me; everything rattles me. The moment I cross the threshold of a bank and attempt to transact business there I become an irresponsible idiot. I knew this beforehand. But my salary had been raised fifty dollars a month, and I felt that the bank was the only place for it.

So I shambled in and looked timidly around at the clerks. I had an idea that a person about to open an account must needs consult the manager. I went up to a wicket marked "Accountant." The accountant was a tall, cool devil. The very sight of him rattled me. My voice was sepulchral.

"Can I see the manager?" I said and added solemnly, "alone." I don't know why I said "alone."

"Certainly," said the accountant, and fetched him.

The manager was a grave, calm man. I held my fifty-six dollars clutched in a crumpled ball in my pocket.

"Are you the manager?" I said. God knows I didn't doubt it.

"Yes," he said.

"Can I see you," I asked, "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without it the thing seemed self-evident.

The manager looked at me in some alarm. He felt that I had an awful secret to reveal.

"Come in here," he said, and led the way to a private room. He turned the key in the lock.

"We are safe from interruption here," he said. "Sit down."

We both sat down and looked at each other. I found no voice to speak.

"You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume?" he said.

He had gathered from my mysterious manner that I was a detective. I knew what he was thinking, and it made me worse.

"No, not from Pinkerton's," I said, seeming to imply that I came from a rival agency.

"To tell the truth," I went on, as if I had been prompted to lie about it, "I am not a detective at all. I have come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank."

The manager looked relieved, but still serious. He concluded now that I was a son of Baron Rothschild or a young Gould.

"A large account, I suppose," he said.

"Fairly large," I whispered. "I propose to deposit fifty-six dollars now and fifty dollars a month regularly."

"Mr. Montgomery," he said unkindly loud, "this gentleman is opening an account. He will deposit fifty-six dollars. Good morning."

I arose. A big iron door stood open at the side of the room.

The manager got up and opened the door. He called to the accountant.

"Good morning," I said, and stepped into the safe.

"Come out," said the manager coldly, and showed me the other way.

I went up to the accountant's wicket and poked the ball of money at him with a quick, convulsive movement, as if I were doing a conjuring trick. My face was ghastly pale.

"Here," I said, "deposit it." The tone of the words seemed to mean, "Let us do this painful thing while the fit is on us."

He took the money and gave it to another clerk. He made me write the sum on a slip and sign my name in a book. I no longer knew what I was doing. The bank swam before my eyes.

"Is it deposited?" I asked, in a hollow, vibrating voice.

"It is," said the accountant.

"Then I want to draw a check." My idea was to draw out $6 of it for present use. Some one gave me a check book through a wicket and some one else began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid millionaire. I wrote something on the check and thrust it in at the clerk. He looked at it.

"What! Are you drawing it all out again?" he asked in surprise. Then I realised that I had written fifty-six instead of six. I was too far gone to reason now. I had a feeling that it was impossible to explain the thing. All the clerks had stopped writing to look at me.

Reckless with misery, I made a plunge.

"Yes, the whole thing."

"You withdraw your money from the bank?"

"Every cent of it."

"Are you not going to deposit any more?" asked the clerk, astonished.

"Never!"

An idiotic hope struck me that they might think something had insulted me while I was writing the check and that I had changed my mind. I made a wretched attempt to look like a man with a fearfully quick temper. The clerk prepared to pay the money.

"How will you have it?" he said.

"What?"

"How will you have it?"

"Oh!" I caught his meaning and answered, without even trying to think: "In fifties."

He gave me a $50 bill.

"And the six?" he asked dryly.

"In sixes," I said.

He gave it to me and I rushed out.

As the big door swung behind me I caught the echo of a roar of laughter that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then I bank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers pocket and my savings in silver dollars in a sock.

Right Speedily

From a house in London we start, the car and I, by the Great North Road. What a thrill is in the name! Whither does it head, how far will it take us? right off the map shall we venture? Tamely at first we go through the suburbs of the great city, then out into the open. Glorious road for a spin! Through Barnet, Hatfield and little Welwyn; on, on, faster, faster, we need no companion, the car and I, we seem part of nature, as is the rushing wind and the gurgling brook. The car strains at the leash, she bounds up the hills; fields, woods, houses, villages, flash by, through Royston, skirting Cambridge, on we fly. Then we sight the great racecourse of Newmarket. Where are the cares of yesterday? who can molest us here! On we speed: Norfolk is passed with its clumps of fir trees and wild wastes. Yorkshire. The country is changing, the houses are stone instead of brick, the dourness of the north is upon us.

The day has been warm with a blazing sun, the evening is calm and beautiful. Two hundred! What twenty miles is recorded! What of it? Can we bear to stop and go within four walls?" The first star has glimmered, the lights begin to peep. Yes, a harbor must be found. On the outskirts of Darlington we come upon a country inn, it has been newly white-washed, it looks clean and friendly and restful. To bed then, little car!

France's Policy On The Rhine

(Continued from Page 11)

signed on June 28, and lays down the privileges of the occupying troops. The allied Finance Ministers put the substance of this declaration into force by an agreement of March 11, 1922, in which, however, no mention of the above declaration is made. The agreement in essentials provides:

ARTICLE 1—(1) The payments to be made by Germany on account of the costs of the armies of occupation of Belgium, Great Britain and France, exclusive of the cost under Articles 8 to 12 of the arrangement of June 28, 1919, shall as from May 1, 1922, be fixed at the following annual amounts:

Belgian francs	102,000,000
Pounds sterling	2,000,000
French francs	460,000,000

(2) The above figures are fixed on the basis of the following effective strengths:

Belgian Army	19,300
British Army	15,000
French Army	90,400

They have been calculated on the basis of a total amount of 220,000,000 gold marks. Out of this amount a sum 10,950,000 gold marks has, in the first place, been allocated in respect of the British Army, representing a special allowance of two gold marks per man per day, to cover its higher cost. The remainder, or 209,050,000 gold marks, has been divided in proportion to the number of effectives in question.

Previously to this agreement, on January 29, 1921, the Premiers, meeting as the Supreme Council, had drawn up an agreement as to what they would demand of Germany, despite the fact that the treaty stipulated that the amount should be fixed by the Reparation Commission. They summoned the Germans to London in March to impose these extra treaty decisions. The negotiation of the January document was one of the most tense incidents of post-war years, wholly aside from the fact that it was done by the wrong parties. The British succeeded in cutting the French demands from 400,000,000,000 to 200,000,000,000 gold marks. The quid pro quo was a supplementary agreement [illegible] points will be recognized as expressing ideas long held by the French:

If the German Government fails to take necessary measures in view of the execution of the demands * * * the following penalties will be applied:

1. The date from which will begin to run the term of occupation of the Rhine territories will be that on which satisfaction has been given to the Allies.

2. There will be occupation of a new section of German territory, either the Ruhr or some other.

3. Suitable measures, customs or other, will be applied in the occupied Rhineland.

The Germans refused to accept the January demand on the ground of its impossibility of fulfillment, three months ahead of the expected decision of the Reparation Commission. The commission on May 5 presented a schedule of 132,000,000,000, gold marks, a reduction of one-third. The German refusal brought an ultimatum on March 3, which became effective on March 8, 1921. The ultimatum included allied collection of German customs on the frontiers of the occupied territory and establishment of allied duties. This provision was enforced until Oct. 1, 1921, the collections amounting to only 3,324,000 gold marks.

On March 8 also occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisberg and Ruhrort on the right bank of the Rhine was effected, and still exists. A few months later France mobilised in order to bring pressure upon Germany to accept whatever terms were demanded of her on May 1, 1921. The mobilisation, which was entirely national and had no counterpart in other allied countries, cost 188,000,000 paper francs. France put in a claim to the Reparation Commission for reimbursement, and the commission on March 8, 1922, referred to the allied Finance Ministers that question and a similar question as to the expenses resulting from the occupation of territories outside of the zone of occupation prescribed in the treaty. As to both questions the Ministers, "in the name of their Governments, found that Germany should reimburse these expenses as costs of the armies of occupation." Moreover, the allied Finance Ministers made the decision of general application by inserting in Article 1 of their agreement of March 11, 1922, the following provision:

6. In the event of special military measures of a precautionary or coercive character being decided upon by the allied powers, the resulting expenses shall be claimed from Germany by the application of Article 249 of the Treaty of Versailles. . . .

This decision, of course, makes it possible for the creditor States to go into the right bank of the Rhine at Germany's expense. The thesis of French occupation of the Ruhr has developed subsequently under the Poincare Government.

At London in August last a series of proposals looking to that end was put forward by France and examined by experts of all creditor States. The conclusions were unanimous that the proposals would not insure larger payments, would dislocate German finance and administration and would retard payment of reparation. On each point the French expert dissented from his colleagues, but these "productive guarantees" were not pushed further. Instead, the French Government brought forward the plan for scaling down the total amount of reparation in connection with reduction of interallied debts, reintroducing this scheme at the Paris conference on Jan. 2, 1923.

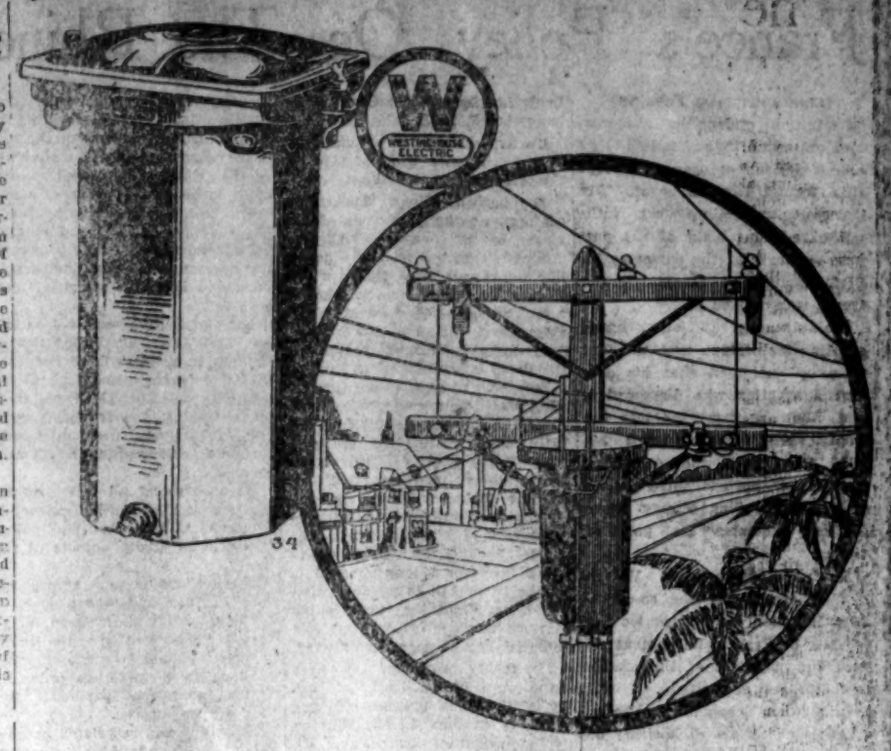
This plan, as discussed in France, has been intimately connected with the contingent occupation of the Ruhr district on the right bank of the Rhine and with the lengthening of the occupation of the left bank as an additional sanction. Failing definite decisions to the contrary by the allied Premiers, the fate of the left bank of the Rhine is therefore still in doubt.

LONG DISTANCE RECEPTION

The manager of the radio station at Bandoeng, Java, in the Dutch East Indies, reports that he is successful in recording the automatic transmissions from the station GLO at Ongar, England, every evening. The distance between the two places is 7,500 miles. The receiving set employs an aerial 45 feet long, five feet above the ground, and utilising two vacuum tubes. Ongar transmits on a 4,350 meter wave length.

BRITISH RADIO SOCIETY

Dr. W. H. Eccles, A. R. C. S., M. I. E. E., has accepted the presidency of the Radio Society of Great Britain in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, who retired from that office at the conclusion of 1922. Dr. Eccles was previously for many years a vice-president of the Society and has been chairman of the wireless section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.



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The Vocabulary Of The Spellbinder

Many of the words common in American writing and speaking about American politics hold little meaning for the person born outside the United States. The following article by Ernest Harvier, which appeared recently in the New York Times, may serve as a useful lexicon for non-Americans who are trying to follow the politics of the United States.

Politics has its own literature, but the ardent spellbinders, who were accustomed to exploit and explain it, have passed away like a Summer cloud on an August day. The political spellbinder has left no successor and the literature of politics exists chiefly in reminiscence, but, happily, not in reminiscences.

The symbol of victory in American politics is the rooster. In every country newspaper office (and in some city newspapers, too) there is a "cut" of a rooster fitting the head of a column and displayed the morning after election—when the party of the paper's choice has been successful. "To cry cock," an old English phrase, is to claim a victory. The cock-of-the-walk dominates the barnyard and the newspaper rooster is, for some newspapers at least, the game bird of victory. As partisan newspapers have generally disappeared, the morning-after rooster has gone with them. In mythology the rooster was dedicated to the sungod and was chanticler of dawn. The political rooster was used to celebrate the doings, if they were successful, of the day before.

The elephant, long the symbol of the Republicans, is matched in political team-work, so to speak, by the Democratic donkey. The origin of the elephant as a symbol is veiled in obscurity. It is supposed that the idea of using an elephant to typify the Republican party originated with Thomas Nast, the cartoonist of Harper's Weekly, as the "tattooed man" did with Joseph Keppler and the "dollar sign" with Homer Davenport. An elephant, wrote Lord Rochester, "is never won by anger nor must that man who would reclaim a lion take him by the teeth."

The elephant is a docile, ponderous, powerful, unwieldly animal, easily led but violent and dangerous when enraged. One of Mr. Nast's cartoons represented the quadruped as incensed at his keepers—an elephant on the rampage. The Republican Party on many occasions has shown such evidence of resentment against unpopular policies, but has at other times been very submissive to machine leaders—Democrats say.

The origin of the Democratic donkey is this: In the election of 1872, a convention of "Liberal Republicans" met in Cincinnati under the Chairmanship of Carl Schurz, and with the support for the movement of Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, Horace White, Reuben E. Fenton, George Hoadley, Lyman Trumbull, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Bowles, George W. Julian, Murat Halstead and Alexander K. McClure, and put in nomination candidates for President and Vice President.

EMBLEM OF INDECISION

The Democratic Party hesitated to endorse them, but also hesitated to refuse to do so and to nominate instead its own candidates. Between the two its leaders stood irresolute, like the donkey in the fable of Aesop. Aesop's donkey stood between two bales of hay and could not determine which to eat, and so starved. The position of the Democratic Party in the Presidential election of half a century ago suggested the donkey of Aesop, and ever since it has been the symbol in American politics of "the party of Jefferson and Jackson," as spellbinders were accustomed (if Democrats) to call it.

In days when the President of the United States received more salary than was paid a bank President, a trust President, a railroad President or the head of a big industrial or dry goods corporation, and the salary of a Congressman was more than that of an editor or the earnings of a physician or lawyer, the pangs of defeat for an unsuccessful candidate was severe, and he was said to have gone, or been sent, up Salt River.

WHERE IS SALT RIVER?

The origin of this expression is interesting. There is a small stream in Eastern Kentucky rising in Boyle County and called Salt River. The channel is narrow, tortuous and sometimes dangerous on account of shallows and sand-bars, and to "row up Salt River" was an unwelcome task. The expression "up Salt River" had its start in this. Salt River is a hundred miles long, but at some points only a few feet broad. Nowadays a defeated candidate may be afterward appointed to a position which pays more salary than the one for which he ran. He is called a "dead duck" by those whose votes defeated him.

As Salt River is of Kentucky, Buncombe is of North Carolina, origin. Buncombe County is in the Western section of the State among the Sapphire Mountains. Many years ago it had a Congressional Representative in Washington who interrupted the proceedings frequently to make florid, discursive and time-consuming remarks. Expostulated with, the Tar Heel statesman responded that he was not talking for Washington ears but "for Buncombe." Thomas Carlyle, misinterpreting American political conditions as English and Scotch writers often do, wrote in criticism as follows: "America will find that caucuses, stump-oratory and speeches to Buncombe will not carry men to the immortal gods."

There probably never was a campaign orator who did not at some time in his career use the expression "until the sun goes down on the day of election." In former times, election-workers were not expected to relax their efforts until sundown, for that was the hour at which the polls closed. Voting began at sunrise and closed at sunset, and it was deemed important that earnest partisans should exert themselves among their friends and neighbors until the final vote was cast in each election district. At present no such sidewalk electioneering is either necessary or permitted, and the "election day sun" is no different from the sun of any other day. But some campaign orators have not yet adopted their stirring remarks to the changed (and improved) conditions. Not yet. Later on.

"CLEAN SWEEP"

Alfred E. Smith was elected on November 7 by the largest majority ever given for a Governor in New York. It was described merely as a big victory. A few years earlier it would have been called a "tidal wave" even if his majority had been much smaller. When there is an upheaval of some of the land at the bed of the sea (from some cause as to which scientists are not agreed), the displacement of the water causes a huge wave upon the nearest shore. Such a wave is called tidal, but there is nothing tidal about it. In the political view a "tidal wave" was an unusual, or at least overwhelming, victory which struck not the shore but the defeated candidates and submerged them.

First cousin to the "tidal wave" was the "clean sweep" which left no trace of opposite candidates. It had its origin in a gambler's phrase—the winner sweeping all the stakes from "the board." There has never, of course, been such a thing as a "clean sweep" in politics—no Presidential candidate, for instance, carrying by popular vote all the States. A "clean sweep" had, however, a fine oratorical sound and was long a favorite phrase among editors and statesmen. It was never well thought of by defeated candidates.

A dark horse in political phrase was (or is) a candidate not prominent when a nominating convention meets or during the earlier ballots, but who develops strength at the close. Mr. Harding, then a United States Senator, had 65 votes on the first ballot at the Chicago Republican Convention of 1920—65 out of 984. He was nominated on the tenth ballot with 692 votes. The origin of the expression a "dark horse" is English, as follows:

In a Parliamentary election in Corydon in 1886 uncertainty existed as to the candidate to be chosen to oppose the Tory nominee. "At last," said The London Times, "a Liberal candidate has entered the field at Corydon. They have nominated a 'dark horse.'" This was the origin of the expression the meaning of which is not dissimilar from an "added starter" on the race track—a horse not on "card," not known as to "past performances," not figuring in the early betting and not entered until just before the race.

Frederic Remington's picture, "The Stampede," reproduced cheaply in colors, hangs in the sitting room or parlor of many an American household on Main Street in most cities of the Middle West. It shows a number of ranch or prairie steers affrighted by some noise and rushing in terror across a field, dangerous and uncontrollable. A stampede in political language means a rush of delegates to the support of a candidate regardless of his fitness or availability—or the

Sight May Be Restored By Pig's Eye

EIGHTEEN-year-old Alfred Lemanowicz, of Lyndhurst, N. J., blinded nine years ago by a fireworks explosion, may have his sight restored through a unique operation to be performed by Dr. Edward A. Morgan, of Paterson, N. J. Dr. Morgan is to remove the sightless eye and replace it with an eye taken from a pig. A similar operation by the same surgeon proved successful. The boy, who is penniless, is attempting to earn enough money by playing the accordeon to pay his hospital bills.

and its location always known to the athletes, the clowns, the freaks, the side-show men and the "candy butchers," as they are called. In politics the band wagon is the source of patronage, contracts, appointments and campaign funds, and "getting on the band wagon" is a euphonism for what is otherwise called in non-Shakespearean speech "getting in right."

Politics has been defined as the science of compromises. Where two candidates for an important nomination have vigorous and earnest supporters, the fervor and activity of each group is directed against the aspirations of the candidate of the other. The nomination of both is impossible; the nomination of either is opposed by the friends of his rival. A bolt or serious defection may be threatened and a short cut of the difficulty is found in the selection of a third or neutral candidate disconnected with the ambitions of the other two leading nominees and not objectionable to the friends of either. Hence "a stampede" to the outside man.

In the days preceding armored mailcars, money-orders, express drafts and deliveries by automobile, it was customary to transmit specie (gold or silver) by keg or barrel. A keg of gold or barrel of silver would be sent to or from a bank and "opening a barrel" meant some distribution of the contents. Hence "opening a bar'l" came to mean, in the case of a candidate, his readiness to spend a large sum of money in the campaign. Opening a bar'l always had an agreeable sound to the prospective recipients.

MENDING THE FENCES

When John Sherman, the brother of the General, was a United States Senator from Ohio there had been a prolonged session in Washington. Some factional enemies had been active in organising against him at home and in his absence. Mr. Sherman was apprised of his danger and started from Washington. "Why are you going?" a correspondent at the capital asked him. "To mend my fences," was the grim but graphic answer of the author of the Sherman Anti-trust law. This was the origin of the political expression "mending your fences."

The oratorical partisan who "swayed audiences," wove a spell of magic about them by his rhetorical appeals and aroused their enthusiasm to the point of fervor appears, so to speak, to have disappeared. His voice is no longer heard; his presence is no longer in demand. The Chairman of a meeting no longer says "We have with us tonight," but "the next speaker has come a long distance to address us and I hope you will not all leave before he is through"—or words to that effect. With the spellbinder have gone some of the choicest phrases in binder had five things to remember: "To whom you speak, of what you speak, and how and when and where."

The story is told of Senator Quay, one of the representatives of Pennsylvania, who had become an opponent of President Harrison and of his renomination for another term by Republicans. A Harrison supporter, meeting him on Pennsylvania Avenue, said: "Matt, you should get on the band w[illegible]."

"Ice wagon, you mean," answered the Pennsylvania Senator, referring to the cold and austere manner of President Harrison.

THE BAND WAGON

The "band wagon" in a circus is where the music is emitted and the treasurer is to be found, after each performance. From the band wagon the employes are paid. The popularity of the band wagon is naturally considerable, and its location always known to the athletes, the clowns, the freaks, the side-show men and the "candy butchers," as they are called. In politics the band wagon is the source of patronage, contracts, appointments and campaign funds, and "getting on the band wagon" is a euphonism for what is otherwise called in non-Shakespearean speech "getting in right."

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24b NANKING ROAD

Japan's Trade In 1922

(*Japan Chronicle*)

Fluctuations of trade were never very regular, but before the war there was a tendency for exports to decline in the spring, reaching their lowest point in June, and rise towards the end of the year, while imports appeared to rise at the end of each half-year, and then drop again as soon as the half-year had turned. The war, of course, entirely upset this course of trade, though commercial writers in the Japanese papers still talk of the seasons for

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
January	87,270,969	75,067,040	178,086,719	105,230,641
February	101,420,192	76,689,358	197,542,917	119,268,152
March	114,978,103	94,104,873	207,344,084	136,953,067
April	129,678,785	115,534,792	188,891,084	139,438,860
May	155,481,675	105,370,285	173,786,816	149,882,799
June	147,113,834	107,086,313	159,332,771	148,115,736
July	144,669,275	98,662,570	143,201,702	110,270,436
August	145,998,632	105,528,740	138,548,141	132,058,874
September	149,981,454	95,843,770	135,132,128	129,166,086
October	161,939,327	111,596,869	106,686,062	130,374,950
November	140,472,774	121,288,242	116,875,526	151,956,278
December	158,446,798	146,070,843	144,159,847	161,439,953
Totals	1,637,451,818	1,252,837,715	1,890,308,232	1,614,154,832

The most notable feature of last year's trade was the way that it began with a greater contrast than ever between imports and exports—an adverse balance of trade that caused very reasonable alarm,—and then, when the Government in despair was thinking seriously of abolishing the embargo on gold exports and former protectionists were beginning to advocate free trade as a remedy, the balance recovered, and for the latter six months there was an excess of exports. The present year has begun with a reaction, but this is almost inevitable, especially when the paralysis of the Japanese new year is taken into account.

There is one very striking set of figures with respect to Japan's foreign trade, and that is the steady growth of the receipts from Customs duties. Since 1914 there has been a continual rise notwithstanding all fluctuations in trade. For the past five years we have the following figures:

	Merchandise.	Duties Levied.	Average ad. val. percent
1918	Y.759,734,351	Y.62,696,173	8.25
1919	810,824,117	69,435,026	8.56
1920	899,308,881	74,413,749	8.27
1921	758,639,282	89,172,105	11.75
1922	888,507,781	117,295,198	13.20

It will be seen that, while quantities of goods may fluctuate so that one year a low-taxed import preponderates and another year a highly-taxed one, the steady rise in the ad valorem percentage indicates that every tariff revision is upwards. It would take a good deal of analysis of the imports to discover exactly why the imports in 1920 showed a lower percentage rate of duty than in 1919. That the rate was fairly low in both 1919 and 1920 was probably due to the large imports of low-taxed machinery and raw materials which had been unobtainable during the latter part of the war, and the rise thereafter was due to Japanese industries having failed and foreign manufactures being imported again.

The distribution of trade by countries shows some interesting developments. As a general rule the imports from and the exports to every continent were higher in 1922 than in 1921 but lower than in 1920. There were two exceptions to this rule and they were that the imports from Europe were the highest on record, while the exports to North America also were the highest since the boom year of 1919. The silk policy of the Government has vindicated itself, but perhaps the Silk Mission now on its way to Japan will have its own opinions on this point. Imports from Britain were slightly under those of 1920, and so were those from Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey. The outstanding phenomenon of the import trade was the great increase in imports from Germany. These amounted to Y.110,622,311. However, the imports from Germany as compared with those from England have not recovered the proportion of the last prewar year 1913, as will be seen from the following figures:

	From England	From Germany
1913	Y.122,736,970	Y.68,394,798
1922	232,310,383	110,622,311

The proportion, however, is not now far behind, but must be much greater if Germany is to pay the reparations. Next in order of rapidity of recovery of trade is Belgium, imports from which, amounting to Y.3,964,376 in 1920, reached Y.14,844,959 in 1922. There is nothing else in the comparative import trade from the various countries of Europe that calls for special remark. The figures for Portuguese trade have dropped, as a result, presumably, of the failure of the attempt to get a Portuguese steamer service with the Far East. As for exports to Europe, some of the pre-war features show themselves prominently. Britain took from Japan hardly a quarter of the value that she sold to her, while France took goods to the value of Y.78,686,296, against only Y.18,462,691 which she sold to Japan. This proportion was also characteristic of pre-war trade. Germany, owing to her having nothing to spend because of the profits of the export trade being lost in reparations payments, took only Y.3,724,051 worth of goods from Japan. The Japanese economists, who make such a fetish of the balance of trade, must begin to wonder where the advantage to Japan is to be found in a treaty of which one of the results has been that Germany can only spend in Japan 3 percent of the money that she receives from Japan for her goods. It is somewhat curious that while there is a still small but growing importation from European Russia, Japanese exports to Russia hardly exist. Several European countries bought more from Japan in 1922 than they did in 1921, but few reached the figures of the 1920 trade.

Patriotic economists must breathe a sigh of relief at the recovery of the balance of trade with the United States. America was always regarded as the valued customer whose purchases made good the "losses" of the import trade generally. But the American trade in 1920 and 1921 caused misgivings. These are the figures:

TRADE WITH AMERICA

	Exports. Yen	Imports Yen
1920	565,017,126	873,182,251
1921	496,278,965	574,400,915
1922	732,376,607	596,169,490

The Canadian trade remains small but steady, imports showing a regular increase, the main lines being pulp, timber, and wheat. The trade with Mexico and the Central American States is still undeveloped.

Japan has always looked towards South America as a country where a great expansion of trade should be possible. This idea probably arose from the fact that manufacture in the southern continent is not very highly developed, and that there is only the sea between. But that sea is the greatest of oceans, and South America is very far away, and presents the less commercial side to Japan. During the war the trade sprang up to substantial figures, both import and export, but it has fallen off badly with the return of commerce to more natural channels. The year 1920 still showed traces of the war boom, but the way it has fallen off since appears here:

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

	Exports. Yen	Imports. Yen
1920	39,097,863	32,111,500
1921	4,496,464	5,102,156
1922	10,359,854	7,575,018

The African trade shows figures as regards exports very similar to those of South America, while the figures for imports from Africa differ chiefly in being about double those of the South America, but follow the same course. The great wool trade that sprang up during the war, and the exports of glass, knitted goods, etc. to South Africa during the war, evaporated quicker than any of the war markets. It is true, South African trade did not exist before the war to an extent that made any show in the statistics, and it would probably have fallen off much more than it has done but for the maintenance of a Japanese line of steamers to South American Atlantic ports via South Africa. The Egyptian trade is somewhat separate from that of the rest of Africa, going by a different route. A very promising war trade was lost, on the return of peace through the usual faults—bad manufacture and failure to make delivery. The imports from Egypt, mainly of cotton, are not likely greatly to increase, as this special grade is not suitable for Japanese spinning.

Australia even more than Africa, suffered from a reaction in regard to the Japan trade after the war. So bad had been many of the exports thither that Australian importers declared that they would have no more Japanese goods at all. However, what a country is prepared to offer is a more potent factor than any anger, and Australia imported last year Japanese goods to the value of Y.36,711,861, as compared with Y.21,558,913 in the previous year. Purchases from Australia also increased greatly, totalling Y.82,090,005, against Y.36,398,289 in the previous year. Trade with New Zealand remains very small, largely owing to there being no through sailings.

As is natural from her propinquity to this great market, Japan's Asiatic trade is the most considerable of all. Even China shared in the buying craze of the post-war boom. She had not been a war profiteer, but the rise in silver gave her an unprecedented power. For statistical purposes China is divided into three sections, the exports to which in the past three years compare as follows:

	1922
China	Y.333,520,262
Kwangtung	71,558,804
Hongkong	65,421,815
	1921
China	Y.287,227,081
Kwangtung	77,569,443
Hongkong	59,304,076
	1920
China	Y.410,270,499
Kwangtung	113,685,671
Hongkong	74,066,243

The chief feature that will be noted in these figures is that in the part of China where Japanese influence is supreme, and nobody else can get a lookin, the slump is still in progress, while in Hongkong, where there is an open door, Japanese trade like that of other countries, recovers. The fact that France takes a large quantity of goods from Japan and supplies very little has been remarked upon. It is set off to a slight extent by the fact that while French Indo-China sells goods (mostly rice) to Japan to the value of anything up to Y. 20,000,000 annually, Japanese goods are practically unable to effect an entry into Indo-China, doubtless owing to the rigid French colonial policy of keeping the trade for France. The Japanese occupation of Siberia did not affect the balance of trade at all favorably. The last three years' figures follows:

TRADE WITH SIBERIA

	Exports. Yen	Imports. Yen
1920	22,862,556	3,831,684
1921	13,741,279	6,863,213
1922	10,934,651	17,955,254

The increasing figures for imports do not indicate any development in the trade in Siberian produce, though a certain amount of soya beans shipped from Vladivostok via the Chinese Railway may appear. The figures largely represent the more or less illicit purchases of the Vladivostok war stores which accumulated up to the time of the Russian revolution. The exports to Siberia dwindled as the military occupation destroyed all natural trade, and at last consisted of little but the supplies for the troops. Things will probably get worse before they are better, but a large and healthy trade may reasonably be hoped for in the future. Japan has a great opportunity there if natural commerce is allowed to take the place of politics.

Dunes

Sapphire blue
Beside the hills of sand,
Emerald green
Beside the sapphire blue,
Yellow sand,
And tree and cloud and sky
All intermingled
Are the dunes.

Elmer C. Furbush.

Sues To Bar Daughter's Wedding

COLONEL William Littauer, immensely wealthy New York and Washington railroad owner and knitting mills magnate, has asked the courts of Paris, France, to issue an injunction to prevent his daughter, Catherine Louise Littauer, from becoming the bride of William Eldon Doeller, former officer in the United States Army, but now in the automobile business in New York. He contends that the young couple are subject to French laws, which require parental consent to marry, but the contention of the youthful lovers is that they are American citizens and can do as they please.

"Off-Shore Pirates" At The Carlton

Starting today's matinee and for tonight, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights Viola Dana will be seen in the steller role of an unusual Metro production, "Off Shore Pirates."

In this unusual picture, which was adapted from the story of F. Scott Fitzgerald, as published in the Saturday Evening Post, Miss Dana has a part that brings out all her unusual gifts. The story tells of Ardita Farnum, young, rich and beautiful, whose heart has gone to a scheming foreigner who cleverly plots for her money. Her relations realise what a rogue he is, but Ardita is adamant and intends to marry him. In despair, they contrive a plan. Toby Moreland, a happy-go-lucky young fellow, boards Ardita's yacht with a handful of cut throats and seizes the vessel. Out of this a romance springs—but unexpectedly and after thrilling happenings Supporting Viola Dana is the following excellent cast: Jack Mulhall, Edward Jobson and Edward Cecil. Critics who have already seen the picture hail it as a powerful romance, standing far out of the ordinary run of pictures. This picture will be shown in conjunction with an extremely funny comedy production.

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The Dark Mysteries Of Papua

The following article on the mysterious South Seas is from the pen of Beatrice Grimshaw, the noted British woman writer and adventurer, in The New York Times Magazine.

BY BEATRICE GRIMSHAW

East is east and west is west, and the South Seas are the South Seas, even if they happen to be north of the Equator. But what may one call the place that is far east of the furthest east, west of any west one can name, that is not the South Seas as men know these regions, that is hardly Australasian, certainly not Malaysian—that is, in fact, nothing but itself.

One may call it New Guinea, and one may recognise it as the jumping-off place, the end of the world. It lies just north of Australia, out of the track of all ordinary journeying. New Guinea was here on the road to anywhere in ancient or in modern times; true, it runs within ninety miles of the point of northernmost Queensland, but the passage for ships is right at the Queensland end of the ninety, and the corresponding New Guinea coast, even at the present day, is most dangerous to navigate. Further, North Queensland is an outback place in itself—tropical, feverish and little inhabited by whites.

Explorers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, on the lookout for new trade routes, sometimes passed north and south of New Guinea, but they knew the formidable reputation of the place and meddled with it as little as might be. The country was discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrega, and the subsequent 300 years that saw conquest after conquest, civilisation after civilisation, rise and fall in neighboring Malaysia, that saw Australia discovered, settled, partly civilised, left never a mark on the great dark island lying north of New Holland.

In convict days a few escaped criminals, almost as savage as the New Guinea natives themselves, found their way to the unknown country, but most of them met with a speedy end. It was not until the last quarter of the nineteenth century that the coastline of the southern side was mapped out completely. And it was not till twenty years later that any kind of settlement began, though stray traders, officials and missionaries had been for some while resident in the country.

Today the white people residing in the section known as Papua—formerly British New Guinea—number rather less than 1,000, although the area of Papua is 90,000-odd square miles, and the country is 800 miles long. The whole island continent of New Guinea, including the Dutch-owned half, and British newly acquired late German territory, is 235,000 square miles, 1,500 miles in length, with 430 miles at the widest part.

Australia took over the government of the country in 1906, and it is only fair to acknowledge that she has done better with it than England did in the crown colony days. White settlement and population have increased, many thousand acres of virgin forest have been cleared and planted with rubber, cocoanuts and other tropic cultures; the natives have been pacific all around the coastline and for considerable distances inland. Towns have arisen; steamship services, not perhaps of the best, have been kept running at fairly regular intervals. Hospitals have been built, Government doctors appointed. Roads have been made here and there, as funds permitted. Civilisation, at last, has touched New Guinea.

But she still resists; she is still the Dark Island, the untamable, the unknown. It takes much money to explore her enormous mountain ranges, rising 13,000 feet in height; her torrential rivers, broken with hundreds of rapids and waterfalls; to prospect, amid incredible difficulties, for the gold and the osmiridium, the gems, the oil, the coal, known to exist in their interior. Australia has not got the money, the country must be, and is, run with the strictest, most pinching, economy. It speaks well for the rulers that so much has actually been done.

You can live, if you choose, the safest, most prosaic, most ordinary of lives in Papua. You can take an ugly, hot, little, iron house in one of the settlements, attend tennis parties and bridge parties, go to picture shows, and earn your living in various commercial or official ways, just as in Brixton, London, or in Darlinghurst, Sydney. There will be local color of some sort. The accomplished, civil, cooky boy who steals your tea and kerosene so politely, the laundry boy who "does up" muslin dresses and white shirts, will possibly be cannibals in their home village) up Eufi or Mambere way—or possibly not.

The flat blue sea before your veranda will, in the third quarter of the year, bloom into sudden picturesqueness; canoes setting forth on the yearly argosy to the west; brown women, dressed only in swinging crinolines of grass, will crowd your trading store to buy tinned cake and peaches; brown men, largely clad in beads, a bird-of-paradise tail set sweepingly on the hugest head of hair known to the world, will offer models of native houses and canoes for sale. There will be dances, of nights, in the native villages—dances where the dress, or absence of it, is entirely savage and the steps and songs have been handed down from cannibal days. But life will be prosaic enough on the whole, very safe, very ordinary, and the tennis afternoons and the horse races on the beach will be quite like tennis afternoons and horse races anywhere else, from Brighton to Tahiti and all the way back again.

Behind all this—behind the little settlements and the plantation country, and the few primitive roads—lies Papua herself, offering just as much, or as little, adventure, discovery, peril, as you are prepared to go looking for and pay for. The factor of expense must never be neglected. Adventure is not cheap. And the more adventure, the dearer.

Year by year the Australian Government has been pushing back savagery, wiping out cannibalism, bringing wild tribe after wild tribe under control. Thirty years ago you had a very fair chance of being knocked on the head and eaten anywhere a little behind the coast. Twenty years ago the greater part of the country was unsafe. Ten years ago much of the western coast and the deltas of the great rivers were places where you could in one afternoon leap from comparative civilisation to utter savagery. Today, if you want to meet the untamed cannibal in his home, you must fit out a small expedition to reach him, and when you do it is fortunately probable that the tales he has heard of a mysterious power called "Govamen" will restrain him from adding you to the menu.

But if you go still further, if you dip into the country where no patrols have been, where no exploring party has yet passed—if you strike the districts where no white man has been seen or heard of—you will run into danger, and until you leave that district you will carry your life, night and day, in your hand. Such is the price of travel.

What will you get for the price? In towns, still savage, at the back of the settled districts—in towns about the coastline here and there that were savage a few years ago—you will get no end of fun, at a fairly cheap rate. Amazing native art and architecture, wonderful dances, astonishing dresses, curious intriguing native customs by the score, beautiful scenery, the loveliest bird life in the world, tropically splendid flowers and butterflies, all these lie within easy reach. There may be a local boat going down the coast; if there is not, you can hire a launch and crew. Probably you will need both, in any case, for the rivers. Food must be bought; the settlements sell it. Tents must be carried for shelter. All in all, the trip is not so very dear; it is safe and it is wonderful.

Up in the interior you must have your carriers, a score or more; you must bring their food and your own, and tents, and firearms for yourself and your licensed shooting boys, to insure a supply of game. A few days' tramp inland takes you far from all traces of white influence, except the wholesome repute and fear of "Govamen."

Here you can see the little men of the ranges, practically dwarfs, and their incredible houses bracketed on to needle-shaped peaks; you can witness dances still more wonderful than those of the coast, hear strange savage music, see mountain scenery that no words can picture or pictures represent.

You can touch primitive man, living still in the Stone Age; you can sleep in villages of cannibal tribes, and find them good fellows and friendly, though they will interpose an iron wall of reserve between themselves and any inquisitive questions about their man-eating ways. You can know the strange experience of looking, as over a precipice, down the long, long rise that your race has mounted, foot by foot; you can learn things that you will never impart, because there are no words in white men's tongues to represent them. You touch mystery here; adventure hangs upon your steps.

Risk? Yes, some degree. In the borderland, where little known almost meets unknowns, the tribes may show treachery; friendship may turn, in a day, in an hour, to something else. It is likely that nothing of the kind will happen; still the chance is there. Much more immediate is the chance of trouble from fever. There is plenty of malaria; most people suffer from it "more" or less. If it happens to be "more," and if the attack takes place very far inland, there may be grave difficulty in getting back, or there may be no getting back at all. But—again one must repeat—this is only possible, not likely.

The crossing of flooded rivers and the adventures of rapids in launches or canoes are the greatest dangers of the back country. Risk, almost equal, hangs about your carriers; they may run away, taking the stores with them—a serious misfortune, as you may be starved or reduced to such a low state for want of proper food that you cannot resist the attack of the always present malarial bacillus. Still Government patrol officers and a few good missionaries encounter these risks year by year and survive them.

Also they encounter the risks of snakebite, of attack from alligators, of accident, slight or serious; the precipitous mountain tracks, and do not often come to grief. The pleasure, to any one in good health and condition, and not afraid of roughing it, is well worth any risks there may be. The cost is another matter. You must have a few loose hundreds lying round if you want to travel right into the interior and make camp at various places for some months—less is scarcely worth while.

Real exploring is for the very few, the supremely fit, for the strongest man at his best, for those who have funds running into thousands. It means months of killing exertion; the danger of every kind that New Guinea can show. It has slain many a good man in the history of the country; some directly, others indirectly. African exploration is an easy matter compared with the difficulties of Papuan travel, where there can be no use of any pack animal save man; where much of the way is sheer climbing, and attack from hostile natives must be thought of and provided against, in the midst of all other difficulties, day and night.

There are secrets still untouched in the heart of New Guinea—more gold to be found, mor oil, rivers to be traced, unconquered mountains to be climbed, large areas of unknown country to be visited, where one may discover races and customs unlike any hitherto known to man. The country is a storehouse of new things. Every now and then a collector, sent out by some rich man gifted with scientific tastes, finds butterflies and moths that no one has seen before; birds, too, undescribed in any work or ornithology. There are rumors of new animals. Sometimes, as in the case of the tree-climbing kangaroo, rumor justifies itself. Again, the legend persists, unsubstantiated, through generation after generation.

The "devil pig," many sizes larger than the common wild boar, has been seen by natives, but the white man has only come upon its tracks. There are tales of an iguana larger than the

(Continued on Page 16)

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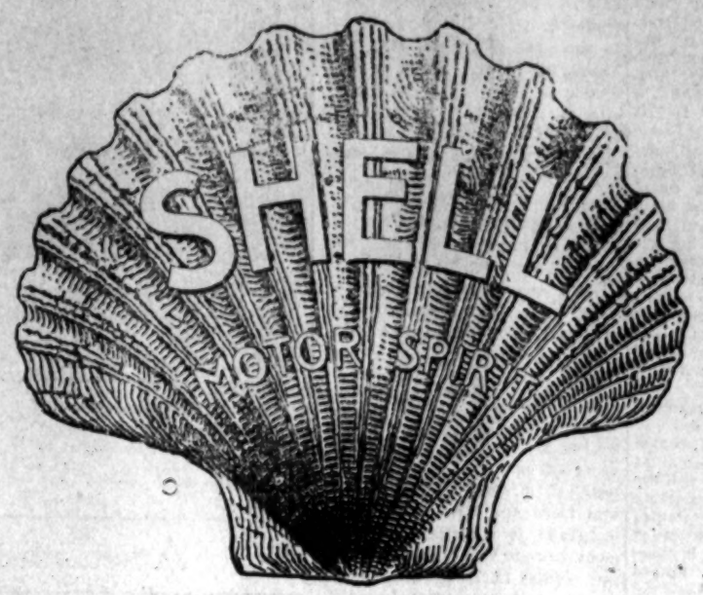

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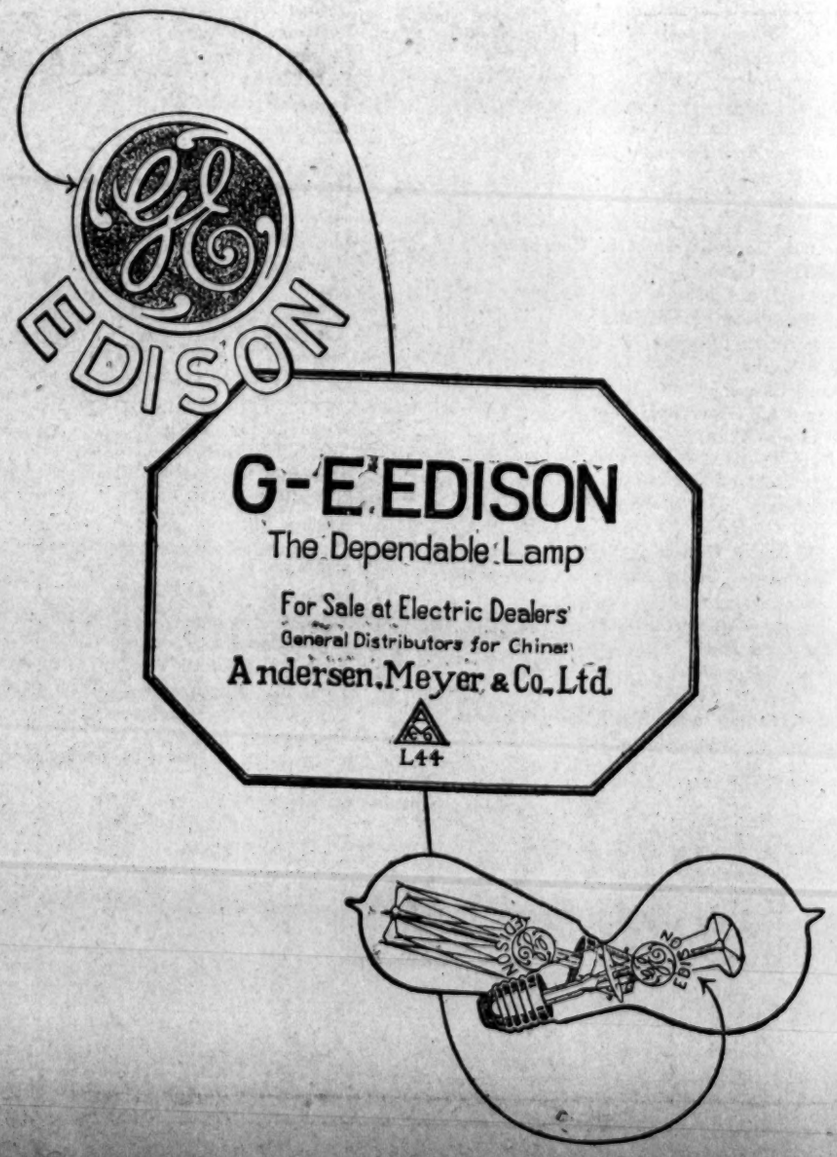

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The Dark Mysteries Of Papau

(Continued from Page 15)

largest six-foot specimen known to hunters and collectors; a creature with the fierceness of an alligator, much feared by inland tribes, who declare that it chases them even up trees and tears them to pieces. It may exist, or it may not. Tailed men, according to the New Guinea native, exist in the far interior; the most circumstantial accounts are offered of their anatomy and their ways, but the explorer, pressing day by day into the unknown, finds, day by day, that the tailed man ever eludes him. Invariably the Papuan with a tail "all same doggy-dog" is just over the next range.

Veiled women, wearing the dress of an Eastern lady, eyeholes and all, have been found by explorers in the heart of a country where, as a general rule, short grass kilts or nothing are the custom. A Government expedition quite recently discovered man in armor; it is true the armor was made of iron-hard split cane instead of metal, but it was complete and not at all unlike the medieval patterns worn by our own ancestors.

There is a place where an expedition, starved out, had to turn back some years ago; where no one has ventured since. At that place a lookout on the top of a mountain shows something that recalls the wildest tales of Edgar Allan Poe. For many miles the whole country is sloped and tilted downward, toward one central spot, much as the water in a basin slopes when the plug is withdrawn. In the middle of all there seems to be a gigantic funnel or opening. Where it leads to, and what it is, no one knows. It is not the common volcano formation; the place is said to look as if "the country had turned inside out and fallen through." Some day another expedition will go a little further and the secret will be told.

Outside the settlement of Samarai, a pretty island town, another of Papua's mysteries lurks beneath the waters of a narrow strait. There, at the depth of some twenty-five fathoms, there is a giant octopus living in what seems to be a small extinct submarine crater. It has been seen by quite a number of divers, since the strait is a well-known pearl fishery, and both shell and pearls in large quantity have been obtained from it in past times. Now the place is fished out, save for certain masses of magnificent shell that crust the neighborhood of the giant octopus.

The depth is great, but the divers might venture if it were not for "her," as the creature is called. "She" has been described to me (by one Silva, a diver) as possessed of eyes two feet in diameter and tentacles longer than the masts of an island schooner. It was proposed at one time to get "her" with the aid of an electrically exploded dynamite charge, but that necessitated careful placing of charge, and no one could be found who fancied the job. Since the war more than one person has talked of depth bombs, but depth bombs are not kept in stock by the stores, and, anyhow, as an islander callously stated, no one has any particular use for "her" even if "she" were blown out of her hole.

One supposes, all the same, that the chance of octopoda (or decapoda) may in time inspire some scientific society to look the matter up. The strait known to be inhabited by "her" is a very narrow strip of water, only a few hundred yards across, separting the island of Gesila from the mainland of Papua. Mail steamers call within two miles. Small octopoda are very common about the edges of the strait, a fact that points to some special fitness of the neighborhood for the support of these forms of life.

Sea serpents have been seen off the coasts of Papua, and one of them enjoyed the unusual distinction of being vouched for by a high dignitary of the Catholic Church, the late Archbishop Navarre, who was in his study on Yule Island when an enormous sea beast, of form unknown rose out of the ocean and terrified every one on the shore so much that they all rushed inland and shut themselves up in houses, even the native military police taking part in the general flight. The Archbishop saw the animal and watched it till it sank, after which he went on with his theological treaties.

Pigmies have been, from time immemorial, known to exist among the mountains, but very few of them were seen until of late years. The Dutch half of the country has the smallest people. In British Papua there are tribes that can fairly be called dwarf, attainable in about three days' journey from the coast of Mekeo. The women are no taller than an eight-year-old child, and the men are often under five feet. I have stayed among these people and found them friendly and very interesting, amazingly strong and athletic and fond of performing incredible feats of agility among the rocks and precipices of their country. They are very good musicians. By nature they are cannibal and of a quarrelsome type, but in these days they have given up much of their ancient fighting ways and become peaceful. They do not, like most pigmies, use poisoned arrows—only spears and clubs.

Until a few years ago it was supposed that native life ceased at 7,000 or 8,000 feet, the higher and colder region being inhabited only by wild dogs and mountain pigs. But it occurred to some one to go and test this theory with astonishing result. As far as 10,0000 feet wild women were found, unacquainted even with the existence of white people. They are a miserable and degraded race, who suffer considerably from the cold of the evenings and nights, since they have no clothes and no blankets of any kind, and it never seems to have occurred to them that if they migrated a few thousand feet downward cold need never trouble them again.

An early explorer once said of New Guinea, as a whole, that travel in that country resembled nothing so much as the progress of an ant going up and down the teeth of a comb. Those of us who know the interior are only too ready to endorse his statement. It is the geographical peculiarities of New Guinea that have made it what it is—a land of mysteries. Mysteries demand shut doors; the place of New Guinea on the map—at the end of everywhere, and the beginning of nowhere—added to the unique difficulties of travel and transport which it presents have been, and are, the doors that keep its secrets.

Winter Woods

Have you studied the wood in winter? To some eyes it is as beautiful as in all the glory of summer's leaf and flower. How exquisite the outline of branch and twig against the pale blue sky. How beautiful the undergrowth, the gray of willow and ash and Spanish chestunt, the brown and red of birch and dogwood, their buds swelling and color deepening every day as spring approaches. How graceful each nut and nawthorn bush.

There is the Silver Birch, the Lady of the Woods, as the woodmen call her; how white her trunk, how delicate her slender twigs—how early she decks herself with gay tassels and furbelows.

There is the Beech, most beautiful and gracious of trees, with her branches spreading toward the pool, and almost sweeping the ground, and her long buds waiting for the kiss of the sun to unfold.

Turn down a grassy path and behold! His Majesty, the King of the Wood—in winter at all events—a magnificent Acacia, with three-pronged trunk, gray and deeply corrugated. Every branch, every twig is bent and twisted, as in some Japanese picture, with fantastic yet delicate charm. He stands high among the trees of the wood; a space in front of him helps to convey a sense of imperial isolation, of aloofness; his courtiers stand, a little apart, on either side, crinolined yews, tall oak trees (their kingdom will come later), and in the background, straight soldierly larches. Right opposite is a huge pear tree; she must have seen a hundred years go by. Relic of a bygone day, who planted her deep in a wood? Long before the trees are fully awake, myriads of white blossoms will burst from every bare black bough; lavishly she will scatter them, and the breeze will carry them abroad. The venerable mother of the kingly Acacia standing on the borders of the wood, watches and delights in him. She tends and shelters her grandchildren, and teaches them—later—now to hang a perfumed flower from every leafy stem.

Oh! the quiet of the wood in winter; even when the east wind blows it is sheltered there.

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Immense Throng Protests Against Ruhr Invasion

THIS vast throng is part of the 200,000 Germans gathered before the Reichstag, in Berlin, in protest over the French invasion of the Ruhr District. The crowd is shown standing bareheaded, while massed bands play the national anthem.

American Isolation

The evidence is multiplying on every side that the events of the past few months have disturbed the confidence of the American people in the efficacy of the gospel of isolation. They see Europe, freed from the dynastic militarism of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, sinking into a chaos which threatens the prosperity of the rest of the world. They find that the economic effects, ignoring political boundaries, are beginning to damage the basic industries, even of the middle west, and that it is only a question of time before commerce and industry will feel the consequences also. M. Clemenceau, indeed, formulated a question which is now steadily forcing itself upon public attention: "Have you really accomplished what you set out in the war to do? Is the world yet safe for democracy?" Is it, indeed, safe for anybody at present?

However, it is obvious that it is not the United States alone which espoused the apparent lifeline of isolation two years ago. Practically every other nation has done so as well. Is not the idea of isolation precisely what is the matter with Europe? Is not every one of the nations of Europe trying to live in isolation from its neighbors? And is it not as impossible for peace to come to Europe under such conditions as it would be for a family of twelve to make a success of isolation in a four-roomed house? Perhaps they, too, are beginning to wonder whether the policy of unrestricted nationalism is so wise as they once believed.

It is this idea of self-centered national isolation which lies at the root of all our international problems today. The truth is that selfishness on the part of nations is just as fatal to their own internal happiness and prosperity as is selfishness in an individual. Internally it blinds them to what is for their own good and spreads a miasma of selfishness over all classes and sections, which makes for political and social unrest. It even more obviously makes for international discord. Every nation wants its own way. It becomes suspicious of others indifferent to its needs, and therefore in a constant condition of tension, exploding from time to time in open quarrel or war.

If there is one lesson of history more obvious than another, it is that nations get into trouble through their own follies and sins. Yet every nation tends to seek for the cause of its sufferings in the machinations of other nations or in factors outside itself. They practically never take stock of how far their own actions and policy are contributing thereto. It must be obvious today to everybody who thinks, that there can be no possibility of peace, stable economic conditions, or of prosperity in a world divided into political and economic watertight compartments, each concerned to get everything it needs for itself and often to damage, or, at least, to ignore, its neighbors. That is manifestly true of Europe. It is becoming hardly less true of the world considered as a whole.

Let us hope, therefore, that one result, at any rate, of the suffering which mankind is going through today will be to convince all civilized peoples that the idea that they can continue to live unto themselves alone in the modern world is the biggest single cause of their troubles. For when they begin to see that truth, it will not be long before they begin to say to one another, "Let us make a fresh start. Let us see if the founder of the religion we all profess to follow was not right when he said that the way of salvation was to begin to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us." When once that spirit prevails, and nations are willing to meet on the basis of each sacrificing something of its own ambitions or possessions for the general good, it will not be long before all will see that they can secure in co-operation the peace and prosperity they can never get for themselves alone.—Christian Science Monitor.

True Greatness

My mind through the power of Truth was in a good degree weaned from the desire of outward greatness, and I was learning to be content with real conveniences that were not costly; so that a way of life, free from much Entanglements, appeared best for me, though the income was small. I had several offers of business that appeared profitable, but saw not my way clear to accept of them, as believing the business proposed would be attended with more outward care and cumber than was required of me to engage in. I saw that a humble man, with the Blessing of the Lord, might live on a little, and that where the heart was set on greatness, success in business did not satisfy the craving; but that, commonly with an increase of wealth, the desire for wealth increased. There was a care on my mind so to pass my time, as to things outward, that nothing might hinder me from the most steady attention to the voice of the True Shepherd.—John Woolman's Journal.

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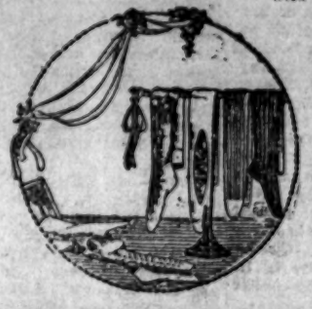

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The Weaker Vessel

Eve, after all, came off best in that matter of the apple. Adam's "The woman tempted me," was ruled out of court. It was perfectly true. She did tempt him, and she has been tempting him ever since, but he is not allowed to use this as an excuse or even to mention it as a possibility. Man is always the sinner, the betrayer, the tempter, the tyrant. It would really take a Nietzsche to find words picturesque enough to describe how woman has "put it over" on man. Because, taking an average, she cannot lift so heavy a trunk (or pretends she cannot) she, as the weak always do, appeals to physical force. Man is stronger, therefore it is always his will that prevails, and she must be protected. Adam made the single slip of saying "The woman tempted me," and Eve ever since has been saying "The man compelled me," and getting all the sympathy into the bargain. But man is at last showing signs of restiveness. In England he is begining to remember that Britons never, never never shall be slaves, and the House of Lords has come to a decision that it is not right to hang the husband for the wife's murders. It is strange to reflect that in a British court of law Lady Macbeth would get off without a scratch. According to Sir A. Juiller Couch, Macbeth is the far greater and more tragic figure of the two, but it would only go against him the more to plead in court that the witches put illiberal ideas into his head and that his wife was really the prime mover in the murders which it was unfortunately found necessary to commit. Imagine poor Macbeth before a British jury and Mr. Justice Darling. His Lordship: "She suggested doping the sentries? Why did you not take her back to America, where they are all teetotal?" (Loud laughter in court.) Lady Macbeth would simply stand in court and wash her hands of the whole business. The good old plea that she was a wife and therefore non compos mentis would work the miracle that all the spices of Araby has failed to perform.

But Lady Macbeth, though a very progressive woman, evidently harbored the old idea of putting the blame on the husband. Macbeth, it is true, had dark desires, but philosophically remarked that if he were to be king, he would be king anyway, without troubling himself as to the means. But Lady Macbeth, as soon as she hears of the prophecy of the three wierd sisters and of the coming of the King, has the whole murder improvised in her mind. Yet, when Macbeth, who always preserved the instincts of a gentleman, says that such things are not done, she turns round on him with,

> What beast was't then,
> That made you break this enterprise to me?
> When you durst do it, then you were a man;
> And, to be more than what you were, you would
> Be so much more the man.

The female of the species was more deadly than the male, yet the infatuated Macbeth, exhorted to be a man, replies,

> Bring forth men-children only;
> For thy undaunted mettle should compose
> Nothing but males.

And then, after Macbeth, under her strong compulsion, has done the really big murder, she cries,

> Infirm of purpose!
> Give me the dagger! The sleeping and the dead
> Are but as pictures.

Of course, it is Macbeth who owns up to the murders that his wife committed. Lord Cave, arguing in favor of a reform of the law so that a woman conspiring with her husband to commit a crime may be held responsible for her actions, says it is certainly not true now, if it ever was, that every woman goes in fear of her life from her husband. Lord Buckmaster opposed the change on the ground that though women have the vote, human nature is unrhanged. Of course, what Shakespeare says is not evidence, but he is commonly reputed to have known quite a lot about human nature, and it would be difficult to find among his characters any who would act the part beloved of the British legal tradition—the wife who, in horror and fear, and in love and loyalty, obeys the murderous or other criminal behests of her husband. There is a suggestion in the Taming of the Shrew that the big stick makes women both obedient and loyal, but Katharine is hardly the sort of person to be driven to crime against her will. Her sermon on wifely obedience bristles with conditions.

But when we read Shakespeare we say, "There were giants in those days." It would not do to legislate as though mankind were a Shakespearean portrait gallery. Laws are for the mutable many for whom he had such an aristocratic contempt, not for the supermen. Though Lord Cave says that every woman does not go in fear of her husband, that is not to say that there are none who do. The husband who has not an idea except at the permission of his wife is a very common phenomenon, but not so common as to fail to attract notice. The wife who is an automaton moving at the will of her husband is so common as to excite no remark, except occasionally one of commendation. The Oriental ideal is that of a woman to whom her husband is as a god—"he for God only, she for God in him," and some carry this so far that it is not merely a case of going in fear and participating in crime. Just as a metaphysician knows that the actions of omnipotence are a standard that is above criticism, so too there are women who accept their husband's will as the absolute standard. And for that matter there are men as mentally subservient to their wives. The law saves the judge the responsibility of deciding by ruling that all women are subservient "as unto God." Indeed, the law does not look with favor on judges using their critical faculty for any other purpose except the examination of the evidence. The judge has not power, when a man is found guilty of murder, of saying that he was not responsible, and giving him a light sentence. He must sentence him to death. Recommendations to mercy are effectual, but they are not within the prerogative of the Court. So it is improbable that any discretion would be left with the judge as to whether a woman in any case was responsible for the crime she committed in company with her husband. That would be for the jury to consider, with the necessary recommendation if they thought the accused was a submissive wife.

The law, naturally, rides rather roughshod over human nature, though the holding of a wife irresponsible is an attempt to pay due respect to it. There are cases, however, where a woman is as subservient to a lover as it would be possible to be to a husband. The law takes no heed of such a case as that. Yet it is said that in Japan women have been sold into the State brothels by lovers as well as parents, and gone as obediently. So far as human nature is concerned, a woman who assists her lover to kill her husband is probably as deficient in will-power as the woman who assists her husband to commit murder. In the Thompson-Bywaters case, which has caused so much talk, there was rather more than a suggestion that the woman had to be hanged in order to enable the law to inflict the same penalty on the lover. If the erring couple had been husband and wife and the other gentleman an uncle from whom they had expectations, the woman would have got off altogether. Yet there is very little difference between passive obedience to a lover and passive obedience to a husband—except that a woman ought not to have a lover—a matter in which also she may be almost as little capable of choosing as she is of choosing a husband. It all comes down in the final issue to a question whether men or women ever exercise the gift of freewill in the magnificent manner of Milton's Satan. More often the criminal of either sex is a weakling, and, if the weakness is one that society cannot tolerate, then some kindly method of restraint is indicated. The real trouble with all the criminal law is that it is savage. A wise parent can manage a child without beating it, but the unwise one has to beat it to keep it in order. Similarly the law punishes criminals because of its own incompetence rather than because its penalties are inherently necessary.—Japan Chronicle.

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-:. A G. O. P. Warning -:-

Australian Railroads

The chaotic condition of Australia's railroads due to the fact that each State has its own railway gauge is described by A. W. Ferrin in a handbook on Australia just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Of the 29,956 miles of railway laid down in Australia, 23,147 miles are owned by the Commonwealth and State Governments, says Mr. Ferrin, who until recently was the American Trade Commissioner at Melbourne.

In the State of Victoria, according to Mr. Ferrin's report, the railway gauge is five feet three inches; in New South Wales it is four feet eight and a half inches; in South Australia it is partly five feet three inches and partly three feet six inches, while the gauges of Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania are each three feet six inches. The Commonwealth line connecting the systems of South Australia and Western Australia has a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, which is uniform with the gauge of neither State. To cross Australia from Brisbane to Perth one has to change cars six times on account of change of gauge.

A Royal Commission which has been investigating the feasibility of unifying the Australian railways has reported that complete unification will cost £57,200,000, approximately $278,000,000 at the normal rate of sterling-dollar exchange, and that to unify the main lines only will cost about £20,000,000.

Despite the heavy price, Australia is determined to proceed with unification as soon as it is financially able to, says Mr. Ferrin, and American manufacturers and exporters of railway construction material will do well to watch developments. Two of the Australian States have American railway commissioners, and though materials and rolling stock will be made in Australia as far as possible, the outlook for an important American participation in the unification work is good.

Other big projects such as the Morwell brown coal power scheme, machinery for which has already been purchased in America to the amount of over $1,000,000, and the Murray River irrigation scheme, are described in Mr. Ferrin's report, which gives a comprehensive picture of this great island continent almost the same in size as the United States, but with only one-tenth as many inhabitants who imported in one year $795,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise and who export normally more than $200,000,000 worth of wool a year and other products totalling $300,000,000.

The Flitting Of The Rats

About 500 years ago, in a cave of the mountains north-west of Peking there lived a large and well-favored rat. This rat had gone to the cave in the mountains to escape from the great heat of summer, and had lived a very long time there, far away from the haunts of men. In fact, it had lived in these ideal surroundings so long, that its form gradually veered from that of a rat to that of a woman.

One day, some charcoal-burners put up their hut on the hillside near by. In the evening, one man was left to prepare the evening meal while the others went out. While he was busily preparing meat dumplings (chu yo po) he heard a knock at the door of the hut. On opening the door, he saw a woman standing outside. He wondered to see her there, but presently she offered to go in and help him to prepare the supper. While she was making the dumplings, a claw appeared in the dough. On seeing this, the man looked at her hands and saw that the remains of the claws of a rat were still visible.

Thinking that he was in the presence of an evil spirit from the nether regions, he was much afraid, and knowing that it would be no use to try to run away, he took up the meat chopper to defend himself. Making a lunge with the chopper, he struck off one of the hands of the woman, and then saw her vanish in the form of a flame of fire.

When his companions returned, he told them what had happened, and they set out in search of the visitor. The drops of blood on the ground guided them to the narrow entrance of the cave of the rat, but on going inside they found that the rat had vanished. They then knew that the rat had taken the form of a woman, and, that she in turn had become an immortal.

This happened on the 18th day of the 1st Moon (which was March the fifth this year), and has been handed down from generation to generation. Because of this strange happening, many of the women of these parts remember the rats on that day, and it is still thought of as the rats' "flitting" day. They prepare some nice food for the rats and place it where these "exalted visitors" can find it. They do this in the hope that the destructive rats will remove from their home to somewhere else, and that incoming rats will be of a more mild and benevolent type.—Far Eastern Times.

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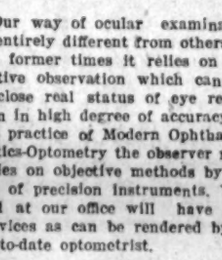

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Weather

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Today's Church Services

Community Church.—11 a.m., Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (take Zikawei No. 2 tram). 5 p.m., Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach and special music, instrumental and vocal, will be given at both services. This is the new pastor's first Sunday so all members and frends are invited to show their welcome by attending these services.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins: Psalm 119, vv 145-160; Lessons: Exod. ii, 23-iii end, Matth. xx, 17-28. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist: Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns 96, 200, 321, 301; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 119, vv 161-176; Lessons: Exod. iv, 1-23, Mark xv, 22-end; Anthem: "O Saviour of the world." Goss; Hymns 96, 107, 490; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—Sunday March 18.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Walter Friend of London; Chant 56; Anthem: "Lead me, Lord" (Wesley); Hymns 515, 111, 33. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "The hold of the Church"; Chant 28; Hymns 546, 407, 692, 438.

All Saints' Church, 432 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal).—9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The serives will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. H. M. Hutton. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. A. Huntley, M.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject: "Substance." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Chaotic China

(An Editorial In The Japan Advertiser)

THE activities of the naval alarmists who have been trying to deny the accomplishment of the Washington conference in bringing a halt in the naval race have almost obscured the greater post-conference disappointment. The achievements of Washington fall into two large classes, one being the naval agreements and the other comprising the agreements respecting China. The naval treaty has in fact, in spite of the failure of two of the Governments concerned to ratify it hitherto, brought an end to the dangerous rivalries which threatened to estrange not only Japan and the United States, bringing war in the Pacific to the point of imminence, but also to affect the cordiality between the great Anglo-Saxon Powers. The agreements respecting China have done practically nothing to improve the situation of that unfortunate country. This is due to no unwillingness of the Powers that signed the Nine Power Treaty to abide by its terms. All that they were able to offer was the opportunity for China to help herself. It is China's inability to seize that opportunity, which the Powers have furnished as far as it was in their power to do so, that has made the first year after the conference such an unsatisfactory and disappointing one for all who desire and are hopeful of China's rehabilitation.

The address of the American Minister to Peking, Dr. Schurman, at the Washington's Birthday dinner of the American Association in Peking is the best presentation we have seen of the outlines of China's troubled history since the conference. Its value to the student of Far Eastern affairs is such that we reproduce it practically in full on another page of this issue in spite of the fact that its main points were cabled to Tokio at the time of delivery. Its significance, of course, is enhanced by the fact that it comes from the diplomatic representative of one of the Powers most vitally interested in China, and it shows that the United States, at least, is disappointed in the lack of positive results following the Washington conference. It indicates moreover that the Chinese cannot expect in the future that the attitude of the American Government and American opinion will be characterised by that sentimental altruism of which other nations interested in China have so long complained. The necessity of continuing the system of extraterritorial rights for foreigners has been brought home vividly to Americans by the killing of Charles Coltman by Chinese soldiers, and the chaotic conditions which rule throughout the country today have at least roused the doubt whether China is deserving of the sympathy which Americans have so long lavished upon her. In spite of the mild and friendly tone of Dr. Schurman's address, it is impossible to avoid the impression that it constitutes, in connection with the letter from Secretary Hughes which jarred the love-feast atmosphere of the China Society's dinner in New York last month, a sharp rebuke to the Chinese from the spokesman of the country which has always claimed the role of China's best friend. The failure of China to mend, in spite of the chance offered by the Washington agreements, has brought Chinese-American relations to a pass where alienation of American sympathy is a definite possibility.

Dr. Schurman referred, though not in definite terms, to a question which is just now of absorbing interest to foreign interests in China. The unavoidable inference from the Minister's references to extraterritoriality must be disappointing to the Chinese leaders of the agitation for the abolition of those necessary restriction upon China's full sovereignty—necessary, that is, if China is to have any real intercourse with the rest of the world. Dr. Schurman expresses regret that nothing has been done to call the commission of jurists which, under the Nine Powers Treaty, are to study the subject of extraterritorial jurisdiction and make recommendations for improving the conditions of the administration of justice in China and with respect to the abolition or otherwise of the consular jurisdiction which the nationals of most of the Powers now enjoy. This commission has not been called owing to China's desire for delay. The reason for this is obvious: were the foreign jurists to meet now their recommendations, based on a study of conditions on the ground, could not fail to be adverse to the Chinese desires. Dr. Schurman specifically refrained from an opinion on the merits of the question, but evidently expressed the virtually unanimous anxiety of foreign residents in which the Washington provision have left the matter. It is to the Chinese interest, according to the views of their own leaders, to have this condition extended in the hope that future improvement will pave the way for a revision of the treaties such as Japan obtained at the close of the last century. Meanwhile an uncertainty exists that is unwelcome and actually dangerous to all foreign interests, the Coltman affair being a case in point. China is obviously not ready for the abolition of extraterritoriality, as even the most pro-Chinese of her foreign advisers has told her. The low state of the Chinese judicial system, the necessity for protection of foreign lives and commercial interests against the inequities and mediaeval harshness of the Chinese law, and the example moreover of the unfortunate Russians who are compelled to live in China without consular protection, are all convincing evidence of this. The Chi-

(Continued on Page 20)

-:- China In 1922 -:-

KAYING DISTRICT

The people of this district have always been strong for education. It perhaps would be difficult to find more schools per population in any part of China outside of the large port cities. It is said that every boy in this district is able to read; chairmen and coolies know something of books, and many are the instances of young boys crying because they have been unable to continue their schooling.

There are school-houses everywhere throughout this district. These are sometimes in ancestral halls, but more often they are newly constructed. These new school houses are usually in the form of a square with a court-yard in the center, and sometimes with a porch on the outer side. From a distance they present a very fine appearance, and on the interior they are usually kept in very good order and are quite well adapted for school purposes. The buildings are erected by clans, or perhaps by the uniting of two or three townships. This latter is especially true of grammar schools. Much of the money for these buildings comes from foreign parts. It is rather surprising that there are so many school houses for one would think that a larger area of people would combine and erect larger buildings. This would be more economical in that it would save much in building materials and running expenses. They seem however to prefer not to have their children go any great distance to school for there is always the danger of falling in ponds as well as other inconveniences.

While these school buildings present a most prosperous appearance, yet one who is acquainted with the inside knows that many of these schools have great financial difficulties. One school let out for the New Year vacation and not one of its teachers had received his salary in full; another was compelled to ask the students to pay part of their second (spring) term tuition before the close of school. Another has had great difficulty in opening this spring. So while the schools continue to function this is accomplished in many cases only with the greatest of difficulty and sacrifice on the part of those who wish progress.

While the attendance upon school here in this district has always been good, it is noticeable that since the close of the European War there has been a great influx of students and the enrollment in the high schools has greatly increased. Here in Kaying City (population of city about 40,000) there are four high schools for boys. Before and during the war the enrollment did not exceed one thousand, but now has reached the fifteen hundred mark. The greatest increase was in the year 1920 at the time when money from foreign parts began to come again.

The increase above mentioned was largely in the high schools, which means that pupils do not now drop out at so early an age. The keenness for study has helped to solve a problem so often met with in other countries of how to keep the pupils in school for a greater number of years. There are now something like 600 girls in school in the city, only a few of which are in high school. Only within the past two or three years has there been an opportunity for girls to go to high school here. Co-education has been tried in one high school but it resulted in failure. In the primary schools, however, co-education in a limited way is being tried. It has yet to prove itself. These trials are being made in Chinese schools while the mission schools seem to be in no hurry to try the experiment. With political uncertainty, and moral decadence missionary bodies seem to think it wiser to hold what they have rather than to attempt anything new especially when attended with so many chances of failure.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of operating schools, the Chinese are as interested in education and educational matters as ever and there is no danger of retrogression. On the contrary there is a general tendency to raise the standards by better control and by employing higher grade teachers.

Prosperity here generally takes its cue directly from prosperous conditions in the Strait Settlements, and indirectly from world conditions. During the War everything was dead here, but in the following years, especially since 1920, conditions have decidedly improved. Money has begun to come from the Straits, India, Borneo, Africa, Madagascar, and other places. During the past year building has been brisk, and prices have begun to soar. Lime which in 1921 sold at the rate of 270 catties per dollar now sells for from 150 to 170, and there are indications that it may go higher. Lumber prices are the highest they have ever been. The cost of labor is going up. Chairmen who formerly received thirty cents for ten li now get forty. On general commodities what formerly cost one dime now cost about thirteen cents. Ten cents would formerly buy six eggs, now only three or three and a half. Yet notwithstanding the increased cost of living, labor, and building materials, this past year has been very prosperous. It has been hard to find workmen, either skilled or unskilled. One cause for scarcity of labor is the high price paid for carrying coal. There are five or six places not very distant from Kaying City where coal is mined. The demand for this commodity at the port has been greater than formerly and now great strings of carriers go each day to the mines. The natural result is shortage of laborers and increase costs.

Aside from the fact that pack horses and mules have recently been introduced to a limited degree the Chinese have not yet tackled the problem of cost of transportation. It costs about $0.75 Mexican to transport one ton of coal one English mile, whereas in the States the cost for the same amount and for the same distance is about $0.06 Mexican. The difficulties of putting in good roads or even a single guage railroad for transporting the coal could easily be overcome if political conditions were more settled.

There has been much talk in the past of putting in a motor road from here to some of the market towns down the river, and once the proposal was made to extend it as far as Chauchowfu, near Swatow. The changes in politics has always prevented the consummation of such proposals. The present mayor went ahead this past year with the latest scheme, and seemed about to bring it to success. The mayors of the neighboring hsiens met here in December last. The course of the road was decided upon, and an engineer had already arrived and every one was quite pleased to think that Kaying would at last have its motor road down to Tshiung Heu, the terminal of the launches from Chauchowfu and Swatow. The recent upheaval in politics in Kwangtung has again postponed the working out of the plan.

The present mayor of this city has many new ideas and has put some of them through. One good piece of work was cleaning the city of the women in the redlight district. Gambling has been forbidden for sometime but now that Chen Chiung-ming is out of power it is again permitted. The presence of soldiers here in the city has prevented excessive gambling which otherwise would have occurred. Appearance on the streets at night has offered opportunities for robbing and thieving.

It is impossible to write of the political situation for nothing is known of the future and much that has passed has been the result of causes still shrouded in darkness. Kwangtung Province has been in turmoil for the past few months. In December Chen Chiung-ming's soldiers passed through here on their way to Fukien; now after Chen's retirement the same soldiers are retreating from Fukien to the Kiangsi border. At one time there were here in the city almost 10,000, the largest number which has ever been here in the history of the place. They have been quartered in ancestral halls, schools, market towns, hamlets, and in the homes of the people. Seventy thousand dollars has been paid on their demand, and this does not include the amounts paid in the neighboring hsiens. Some few shops have refused to pay the amount assessed and have been closed by the officials. Throughout this period of time it has often been impossible to know what the morrow will bring forth.

With the departure of Chen Chiung-ming's soldiers a few days ago there has been a respite from soldiers for a few days, but now Sun Yat-sen's have arrived. They are in pursuit of Chen's men but it is a very leisurely pursuit. Regarding the future no prophecy can be made. No Chinese will venture to predict the outcome of this fruitless struggle. The people are tired of it; they are thoroughly disgusted with the politicians. Business and schools are very much interferred with and the people cannot continue in the ordinary pursuits of life. If one views politics only the future is most dark, and out of this darkness pessimism is bred. But to those who know the Chinese there comes a confidence that China eventually will find herself.

The crops this past year were fair, although the winter wheat will not yield well due to lack of rain at the proper time. Good crops are of course always desired, but even when the yield is not very good the people here do not suffer greatly for they rely upon money from abroad to carry them over. The products of this district are never enough for consumption. Rice is imported, as is tobacco and almost everything used with the exception of vegetables, yet the people always look very prosperous. The great fine white houses throughout the country witness to this prosperity, and this condition is the result, not of conditions here, but of conditions abroad where so many of the people of this district go. It is estimated that there is not a family in this district which has not some one of its members in a foreign country, and in some households there is not a man left. Those here at home are always looking for letters and cash from other parts.

The outstanding features of mission work this past year have been the growth of missions schools and the united effort of the churches towards self-support and towards becoming more indigenous. The Basel Mission has put up a new high school building, and the American Baptist Mission is now erecting two dormitories which will when finished accommodate more than four hundred pupils. It is planned also to put up an administration building. Where a few years ago there were but a few tens of students in mission schools there are now in the American Mission more than a thousand and in the Basel Mission even more.

The churches in the central stations are striving toward self-support. The one under the American Misson has been independent for some years but has not yet reached its goal. Those in the Basel Mission are attempting the same. The Chinese are taking more interest in the administration and control of mission work. Out of the desire to help in the leadership of religious work the churches included in the Hakka Conference, comprised of all Baptist churches in Hakka land in the northeastern section of Kwangtung, those of southeastern Kiangsu, and those of the Mennonite Mission in Southwestern Fukien, organized themselves into a United Progressive Society, the purpose of which is to unite the churches more closely, to systematize the work of all this territory, and principally to give sympathetic and practical help in advancing the Kingdom of God in this territory for which they are responsible. This has helped to put the burden upon the Chinese. They are glad for this, although they are still glad for the support of the foreign missionaries in both counsel and advice and money. They now know that the burden of winning China to Christ is more theirs than that of the foreigners. They have the hearty support of all missionaries in this enterprise, and it seems evident to both Chinese and foreigners that Christianity is slowly but surely appealing to the masses in a way it has never in the past. The prospects for the future are bright.

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Some girls upon the threshold of womanhood drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and usually lively girls, become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—important in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood rich and pure.

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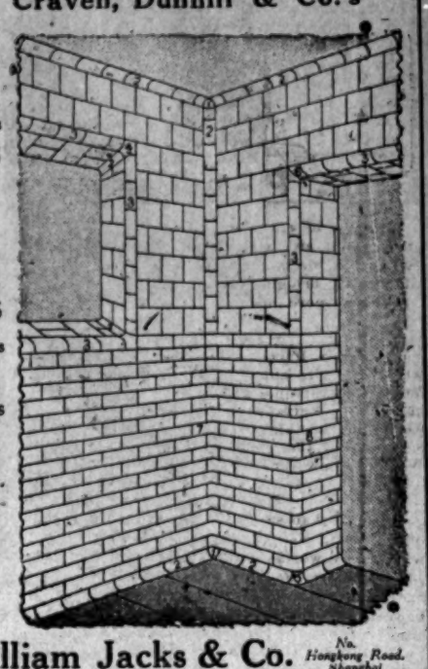

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Beauty, as all readers of the text-books are well aware, is only skin deep, but the new dances are bringing the muscles more and more into prominence.

* * *

A Dumb Bunny sez he sees where they're going to give a bonus to everyone who builds a house in England without a parlor and he thinks its a diabolical plot of the cinema owners. Walking, however, is still good.

* * *

It is hard to say which a man fears most, an engaging young widow or a woman driving a closed car; for, in either case, no matter which way he dodges he knows that she is going to "Get him."

* * *

Many a woman fails to answer the knock of opportunity because at the moment she happened to have her hair rolled up in kid-curlers and her nose covered with cold cream.

* * *

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimmed and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
—Thomas Moore.

* * *

In case you do not read The Evening News you missed some extremely valuable advice, especially pertinent to Shanghai on Friday. On the Woman's Page under the heading 'Before Going To Bed,' we read:

Put the wood in the oven so that it will be dry for the morning and warm enough to kindle quickly.

Mix the oats with the milk overnight. It will cook more quickly in the morning.

—and so now folks if you can find an oven be sure and warm the poor little woodsies—and don't forget the oats.

* * *

"It is next to impossible for a woman to be badly dressed nowadays," says Marjorie Bowen.

* * *

PESSIMIST'S RESPITE

Oh, come and sing for me, my muse,
Some older, newer, gladder songs.
I'm getting fed up on abuse
Of mankind's real or fancied wrongs.

Mankind is in a sorry plight,
Which I could not help if I chose,
In lieu of which I think we might
Sing of the blush upon the rose.

Sing of the lovers's first caress,
The bloom of cherry trees in spring,
The Indian maiden's smooth, straight tress,
There is much loveliness to sing.

A lay about spring's first full moon.
Silvering the spongy, fragrant soil.
Might not be bad, if ended soon—
Such lyrics don't repay much toil.

Chant but awhile your sugary hymn.
Then deck yourself in somber hues;
Conduct me back into your dim
Inferno to enjoy the blues.

But, for the present, muse, a song
In rather optimistic vein.
These pleasant moments don't last long—
Lord knows when one will come again.

Pro Bono Publico.

* * *

When a man pleads for "the right to protect you," he usually means, dear heart, that he wants the right to dictate the height of your evening gowns, the amount of your make-up, and the limit and character of your amusements.

* * *

Back To Normalcy!

(from Aurora, Ill. Beacon)

"Mrs. Sarah McGowan has returned to her home with the addition of a new back porch."

* * *

Under the new rules to be enforced in the Ruhr district by the French men, walking along the streets, must keep their hands out of their pockets. And especially other peoples pockets!

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"We do not want to have dirty linen washed here."—British Assessor Blackburn in the Mixed Court.

"Germany can get along without France, but France cannot get along without Germany."—Hugo Stinnes.

"Most women have no characters at all."—Alexander Pope.

"After all it must be nice to be married."—Mabel Normand, the movie star.

"A dinner lubricates business.—Lord Stowell.

"There is no gathering the rose without being pricked by the thorns."—Pilpay.

"God, home and a friendly neighbor over the garden wall are the great trinity. Nations, now that transportation and means of communication are so far advanced, are all neighbors and should be friendly."—Sir Harry Lauder.

"Oil pacifies troubled waters, but not troubled diplomacy."—James J. Montague.

* * *

And just as soon as they get the minor affairs of the world settled we're going to get "499" (whoever she is she sure is an accommodating sweet thing) to call a conference for The Limitation of Wrong Numbers.

* * *

ODE TO AN ALARM CLOCK

I do not love thee, little pest,
Destroyer of my blissful rest
When morning shades are deep,
When I am dreaming silver dreams
In some fair land where moonlight beams
And scented zephyrs creep
Across the blossom haunted lea
Thou art a grievous pain to me,
And still I place my trust in thee
When I lie down to sleep.

Which, Westa says, is a pretty good pome for a guy that doesn't get up until all the frolicsome stenogs are on their way back to office from tiffining.

And speaking of fine points THE CHINA PRESS, reporting the Rotary Club meeting said:

"When Scouts were fighting for the Rotary Club Shield, Mr. Fowler was up to his angles in mud, said Mr. Millington."

* * *

Yes Little Garlic-san, 'tis better to have loved and lost than to have married her whole family.

Larry

Letters To The Editor

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Tientsin, March 1.

Dear Sir:—Kindly publish the enclosed telegrams sent to the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and the Italian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Marines and Commerce. Rome, Italy, appealing to them for assistance in preventing the transfer of the Italian arms and ammunition now stored in the Italian Concession of Tientsin and the Italian Barracks at Shanhaikwan valued at $5,500,000. These arms and ammunition, if transferred to Chinese militarists, would offer a serious encouragement to a renewal of the civil strife and the intensifying of it. We are invoking your aid in the matter, believing in the effectiveness of public opinion.

Provincial Assembly of Chihli and Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

Italian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Marines and Commerce, Rome, Italy.

Excellencies: — Deeply appreciating your assurances that the Italian authorities would abide by the arms embargo of May 1919, even to the extent of forbidding the delivery to Chinese military leaders of arms already purchased, as was stated by the Italian Minister in Peking to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on November Sixteenth last year, we respectfully appeal to you to prevent the reported pending transfer of the arms and ammunition now stored in the Italian Concession of Tientsin and the Italian Barracks at Shanhaikwan, to Chinese purchasers for use that will be detrimental to both Chinese and foreign interests in this country.

In view of the public apprehension that has been aroused by persistent rumors of pending secret delivery of these arms, sold to Chinese generals for five and a half million dollars, we respectfully suggest that the arms and ammunition in question be removed to a safe place and be there held under joint Italian and Chinese guard prior to the unification of China. By this method our joint authorities can set at rest once for all the wideapread reports that these arms and ammunition are to be loaded on ships ostensibly to be returned to Italy but in fact to be delivered by sea to other points in China. In their anxious desire to prevent a recurrence of armed political struggle in this country the Chinese people will sincerely appreciate the assistance of the Italian Government in guarding against a possible untoward incident that may injure the friendly intercourse of our two peoples.

Pien Chi Ching,
Speaker of Chihli Provincial Assembly, and
Pien Yu Ting,
President of Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce.

Italian Chamber of Commerce
Shanghai

In order to protect the present friendly and mutually profitable relations obtaining between our respective countries, we urgently request your co-operation in making impossible the reported pending delivery of the arms and ammunition now stored in the Italian Concession of Tientsin and the Italian Barracks at Shanhaikwan to Chinese purchasers who have bought them for the sum of five and a half million dollars. Rumors are current in North China that these arms and ammunition are about to be loaded on Italian ships, ostensibly to send them back to Italy but actually to return them to China by sea.

We are confident that you will agree with us that it is to the mutual advantage of Italian and Chinese merchants to prevent the destructive armed conflicts in China that have so hampered legitimate business interests during the past few years; and in order to establish that public confidence so necessary to all concerned we ask your assistance in arranging that before the unification of China these arms and ammunition be publicly transferred to a safe place and be there guarded under joint Italian and Chinese supervision to the mutual benefit of our two countries, and their legitimate commercial intercourse.

The "Dog Star," Sirius

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS
(Eminent Astronomer and Authority on Subjects of Scientific Interest)

"How far is the great 'dog star,' Sirius, from the earth?" asks a reader.

About fifty trillions (50,000,000,000,000) of miles. By the British system of numeration this would be called fifty billions, but we don't use the British system in this country.

The astronomer seldom speaks of the distance of a star in miles for that is like reckoning the distance around the earth in ten-thousandths of an inch! In fact there are more than three times as many miles between us and Sirius than there are ten-thousandths of an inch in the circumference of our planet.

Still, we use miles in describing the distances of stars for those who are not accustomed to the astronomer's units of measurement.

The astronomer reckons by parallax. The parallax of a star is the angle that the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit, i.e., the earth's distance from the sun, would subtend to an eye looking at it from the star. It is measured by the change in the star's position when viewed at opposite times of the year. This angle is never more than a fraction—often a small fraction—of a single second of arc.

There are 1,296,000 seconds in a complete circle, and 206,265 these seconds measure an arc equal to the radius of the circle. The distance of an object whose parallax was 206,265 seconds would be equal to the radius. If its parallax was 1 second its distance would be 206,265 times the radius.

But in parallax measurements of the stars we use for radius the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit, which is 93,000,000 miles. Then, the distance of a star having a parallax of 1 second would be 206,265 times 93,000,000 miles. This distance is called a parsec, and is one of the astronomer's yardsticks. It amounts to about 19 trillions of miles.

But the parallax of Sirius is only 0.376 of a second. To turn it into miles we have to divide 19 trillions by the fraction 0.376. The result of the division gives us, as already stated, about 50,000,000,000,000 miles for the distance of Sirius.

In astonomical books and papers you will find star distances given simply in the form of the parallax. But if you remember what has been told you in the paragraph above, you can always easily translate the given parallaxes into distance in miles.

Sirius is by far the brightest star in the whole sky, to our eyes. But it is far from being actually the brightest. Apparent brightness depends upon distance. When the amount of light that we get from Sirius is compared with the amount that we get from the sun, we find that the ratio is about as 1 to 7,000,000,000.

Now, as we have seen, the distance of Sirius is about 537,600 times that of the sun. But, the intensity of light diminishes inversely as the square of the distance. So, squaring 537,600, and dividing the result by 7,000,000,000, we get the quotient 40, representing the number of times that the actual brightness of Sirius exceeds that of the sun. Many recent estimates reduce this to about 25 or 26 times.

When you look at Sirius on a sparkling Winter night you are surprised and delighted by the intense blue-white brilliance of its piercing rays. Its color is not that which our sun would exhibit if put in its place. The sun would show a color more like that of Capella, or perhaps even Arcturus. Sirius, although a greater sun than ours, is a younger one, i.e., at an earlier stage of development. It is hotter and much brighter per unit of surface. It has been calculated that Sirius is only about twice as great as the sun in diameter.

Bedtime Stories

The Blessed Little Snowflakes

BY T. W. BURGESS

The snowflakes as they lightly fall
With purity will cover all.
—Old Mother Nature.

Peter Rabbit sat up very suddenly and turned his head to look up at the sky, a great hope showing in his eyes.

"What's the matter with you?" Old Jed Thumper demanded.

"I thought I saw a snowflake," whispered Peter.

Old Jed Thumper sat up and looked up at the sky. The sky was grey with heavy clouds, but though he looked and looked he didn't see a snowflake. "I guess," said he, "you imagined it. I wish it would snow. A good snow would put an end to all our troubles. Come on, Peter, we better be moving."

Peter concluded that he had been mistaken about the snowflake, and was just about to start after Old Jed Thumper when a tiny, feathery flake landed right on the end of his wabbly little nose. Peter gave a leap for joy and scampered after Old Jed Thumper. "I didn't imagine it!" cried Peter. "A snowflake just landed on my nose. And there's another; and another; and another! and another!"

It was true. Many little snowflakes, feathery little snowflakes were coming down in a lazy manner from the gray clouds. Old Jed Thumper fairly kicked his heels for joy. "It's all right now, Peter," said he. "These blessed little snowflakes will save us. Yes, sir, they will save us. That is, they will if they come fast enough. The thing for us to do now is to run and run and run so as to get as far ahead of Shadow the Weasel as we can. We must do it so as to give the blessed little snowflakes time to cover up our trail."

Old Jed Thumper started off lipperty-lipperty-lip, and Peter kept right at his heels. The snowflakes were falling thick and fast now. It wouldn't take them long to cover the trail of Peter and Old Jed Thumper. Old Jed Thumper was wise enough to know that Shadow the Weasel would know this and that he would do his best to catch them before their trail was so covered that he could no longer follow it.

"We've got to run our very best now," said Old Jed Thumper over his shoulder to Peter. Peter nodded, and bounded along right at the heels of the big gray Rabbit in front of him.

Halfway around that circle in which they had been running Old Jed Thumper made a flying leap off to one side, and then started off faster than ever, lipperty-lipperty-lip, toward another part of the Old Pasture. Peter followed with just the same kind of flying leap. The snowflakes came hissing down through the leafless bushes. By this time they were coming so thick and fast that it was hard to see ahead at all. But Old Jed Thumper knew every foot of the Old Pasture. He didn't hesitate a second. Peter ran his hardest to keep that bobbing white tail of Old Jed's in sight.

Old Jed Thumper had been right about Shadow the Weasel. When he saw the first snowflake he knew that he must catch one of those Rabbits quickly or he would be too late. So he, too, began to run with all his might. In a few minutes it was harder to follow that trail. Shadow snarled with anger as he galloped along. So at length he came to the place where Old Jed Thumper and Peter had leaped to one side. He overran this because he could still get a faint scent where the two Rabbits had left it the first time around that circle. But he didn't go far before he discovered his mistake. Then he went back with his nose to the snow, and ran this way and that way on both sides of the trail. But by this time the blessed little snowflakes had covered up the trail completely. Shadow snarled with rage and disappointment, for he knew that the hunt was at an end.

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Salome	Ballet Egyptienne
	Spanish
March 21st, 22nd, 23rd	*March 24th & 25th*
Song of India	Gypsy
Dervish	Frisco
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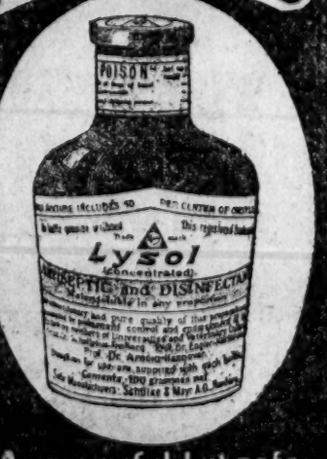

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British And American Interviewers

By Stephen Leacock

The following humorous account of the British and American vogues of interviewing is from the pen of the brilliant Canadian humorist, Stephen Leacock.

Immediately upon my arrival in London I was interviewed by the press. I was interviewed in all twenty times. I am not saying this in any spirit of elation or boastfulness. I am simply stating it as a fact—interviewed twenty times, eighteen times by men and twice by women. But as I feel that the results of these interviews were not all that I could have wished, I think it well to make some public explanation of what happened.

The truth is that we do this thing so differently over in America that I was for the time being completely thrown off my bearings. The questions that I had every right to expect after many years of American and Canadian interviews failed to arrive.

I pass over the fact that being interviewed for five hours is a fatiguing process. I lay no claim to exemption for that. But to that no doubt was due the singular discrepancies as to my physical appearance, which I detected in the London papers.

The young man who interviewed me immediately after breakfast described me as "a brisk, energetic man, still on the right side of forty, with energy in every movement."

The lady who woke me up at 11:30 o'clock reported that my hair was turning gray, and that there was "a peculiar languor" in my manner.

And at the end the boy who took me over 1:45 said: "The old gentleman sank wearily upon a chair in the hotel lounge. His hair is almost white."

The trouble is that I had not understood that London reporters are supposed to look at a man's personal appearance. In America we never bother with that. We simply describe him as a "dynamo." For some reason or other it always pleases everybody to be called a "dynamo," and the readers, at least with us, like to read about people who are "dynamos" and hardly care for anything else.

In the case of very old men we sometimes call them "battle horses" or "extinct volcanoes," but beyond these three classes we hardly venture on description. So I was misled. I had expected that the reporter would say: "As soon as Mr. Leacock came across the floor we felt we were in the presence of a 'dynamo' (or an 'extinct battle horse,' as the case may be)." Otherwise I would have kept up those energetic movements all the morning.

The more serious trouble was the question put to me by the reporters. Over in our chief centers of population we use another set altogether. I am thinking here especially of the kind of interview that I have given out in Youngstown, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind., and Peterborough, Ont. In all these places—for example, Youngstown—the reporter asks as his first question: "What is your impression of Youngstown?"

In London they don't. They seem indifferent to the fate of their city. For all I know, they may have been burning to know this, just as the Youngstown, Ohio, people are, and were too proud to ask. In any case, I will insert here the answer I had written out in my pocketbook (one copy for each paper—the way we do it in Youngstown), and which reads:

"London strikes me as emphatically a city with a future. Standing as she does in the heart of a rich agricultural district, with railroad connection in all directions, and resting, as she must, on a bed of coal and oil. I prophesy that she will one day be a great city."

The advantage of this is that it enables the reporter to get just the right kind of heading, "Prophesies Bright Future for London." Had that been used my name would have stood higher there than it does today—unless the London people are very different from the people in Youngstown which I doubt. As it is they don't know whether their future is bright or is as dark as mud.

If the first question had been handled properly it would have led up by an easy and pleasant transition to question two, which always runs: "Have you been our factories?" To which the answer is:

"I have. I was taken out early this morning by a group of your citizens (whom I cannot thank enough) in a Ford car to look at your pail and bucket works. At 11:30 I was taken out by a second group in what was apparently the same car to see your soap works. I understand that you are the second nail-making center east of the Alleghenies, and I am amazed and appalled. This afternoon I am to be taken out to see your wonderful system of disposing of sewage, a thing which has fascinated me from childhood."

Now, I am not offering any criticism of the London system of interviewing, but one sees at once how easy and friendly for all concerned this Youngstown method is; how much better it works than the London method of asking questions about literature and art and difficult things of that sort. I am sure that there must be soap works and perhaps a pail factory somewhere in London. But during my entire time of residence there no one ever offered to take me to them. As for the sewage—oh, well, I suppose we are more hospitable in America. Let it go at that.

I had my answer all written and ready, saying:

"I understand that London is the second largest hog-consuming, the fourth hog-killing and the first egg-absorbing center in the world."

But what I deplore still more, and I think with reason, is the total omission of the familiar interrogation: "What is your impression of our women?"

That's where the reporter over on our side hits the nail every time. That is the point at which we always nudge him in the ribs and buy him a cigar, and at which youth and age join in a sly jest together. Here again the sub-heading comes in so nicely: "Thinks Youngstown Women Charming." And they are. They are everywhere. But I hate to think that I had to keep my impression of London women unused in my pocket while a young man asked me whether I thought modern literature owed more to observation and less to inspiration than some other kind of literature.

Now that's exactly the kind of question, the last one, that the London reporters seem to harp on. They seemed hipped about literature and their questions are too difficult. One asked me whether the American drama was structurally inferior to the French. I don't call that fair.

That question is only one of a long list that they asked me about art and literature. I missed nearly all of them, except one as to whether I thought Al Jolson or Frank Tinney was the higher artist, and even that one was asked by an American who is wasting himself on The London Press.

I don't want to speak in anger. But I say it frankly, the atmosphere of these young men is not healthy, and I felt that I didn't want to see them any more.

Had there been a reporter of the kind we have at home in Montreal or Toledo or Springfield, Ill., I would have welcomed him at my hotel. He could have taken me out in a Ford car and shown me a factory and told me how many cubic feet of water go down the Thames in an hour. I should have been glad of his society, and he and I would have together made up the kind of copy that people of his class and mine read. But I felt that if any young man came along to ask about the structure of the modern drama, he had better go on to the British Museum.

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I sing the songs of the world, the oratorios of history, the symphonies of all time.

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When I speak, a myriad people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge, power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has ever done, of spring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lumps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust.

I am the printing press.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.

Chaotic China

(Continued from Page 18)

ese who are agitating for the abolition of consular jurisdiction as a preliminary to the re-establishment of the country as a sovereign nation are putting the cart before the horse. China must make the necessary reforms first. The example of Japan provides a valuable lesson. Japan tackled the same problem with wisdom, courage and patience nearly half a century ago, and blazed the trail that China, Turkey and all other nations in like condition must follow if they are to reach the state of full sovereignty, independence and dignity that Japan, practically unaided, achieved.

Dr. Schurman's outline of M. Padoux's suggestions for financial rehabilitation deepens the impression of the helplessness of the present regime in China to establish solvency. It would be so ridiculously easy if China were ever given a unified, even reasonably honest and strong central government. The tremendous resources of the country make the public debt, even in its present swollen and constantly swelling condition, pale into significance. The revised tariff, plus the 2½ percent surtax which will come into force if steps are taken to carry out the Washington arrangements, would make it possible to free China of debt in a comparatively short time without touching any other source of revenue. But here we come back to the necessity for a stable, honest central government. The obstacles to that most fundamental essential, as Dr. Schurman shows, are as great, if not actually greater, than they were a year ago when the Washington conference adjourned. The warlords are still supporting, with the funds that should go to Peking, something like a million troops, half-soldiers, half-brigands. Civil war and brigandage are the normal condition. Puppet ministers follow each other in Peking with bewildering rapidity. It is a task of housecleaning that only the Chinese can do for themselves. To that task all Chinese who want to see their country become sovereign and independent in the full meaning of these words must address themselves. After it is done the removal of the comparatively minor restrictions involved in foreign intercourse can be accomplished easily.

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United Kingdom Extends Privileges To Prisoners

British Public Shows Increasing Interest In Subject Of Penal Reform

London.—The British public takes increasing interest in the important subject of penal reform, and welcomes all advances in the humane treatment of prisoners. A recent new departure is to provide Sunday newspapers to convicts—though, in view of the character of most of these journals, some people may consider this to be a doubtful gain. With the approval of the Prison Commissioners, the Church Army offered at Christmas an orange, an apple and some raisins to all prisoners, and one can easily imagine the pleasure the gift caused.

Sir Edward Troup, until recently permanent Undersecretary to the Home Office, supports Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle's appeal to magistrates to exercise more freely their power to send young lawbreakers to reformatories or Borstal institutions rather than to prison. In recent years there has been a great reduction in the number of boys committed to reformatories—from 1146 in 1914 to 614 in 1921. This reduction is not entirely due to desirable causes, such as the use of the probation system, but partly to the reluctance of some magistrates to send boys to reformatories—one suggested reason for this being the attacks made on them by certain sections of the press for being too lenient.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR BOYS

As Sir Edward points out, with more than 100 boys' reformatory and industrial schools in the country, and with many thousands in them who had previously been most unruly, it is inevitable that, as in other schools, unfortunate incidents should occasionally occur, but they are extremely rare, and he insists that it is a grave mistake when probation has been tried and has failed, to allow the offender to go back to his old surroundings and his old comrades, instead of placing him under the firm but kindly influence of the officers and teachers of a reformatory or industrial school.

The experiments made by English and Scottish reformatories in holding summer camps for boys have had very encouraging results. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says these camps have proved an invaluable remedy for institutionalism: "The change of place and the break in routine, if sometimes they have betrayed the weakness of a boy who in the reformatory is a model of docility, have in 100 cases broken down the hostility of boys who are up against all rules, and have shown that others who are constantly in hot water merely need some warmth of sympathy. . . . The experience of reformatory camps reinforces the lesson learnt in every boys' club—that boys rarely fail to respond to trust placed in them."

LECTURES AND CONCERTS

None of the many reforms introduced into British prisons in recent years have been more appreciated or had better effects than the lectures and concerts which are now a regular feature of prison life. Secular concerts are held once a month for men and women, and once a month also a sacred concert is given either by a band or a choir in the chapel. Recent lectures have been on "Ancient Rome," "Through India," "The Russian Famine," and a nature subject. The governor of the prison says that these lectures and concerts help wonderfully to take the prisoner out of himself: "Most of the men have a good spot somewhere—they are not entirely bereft of higher feelings—and we seek by these lecturers and concerts to appeal to that better nature."

Signor Mussolini Institutes Many Government Reforms

Changes In Educational System—Study Of Modern Languages Urged—Rise In Rents Expected

Rome.—Benito Mussolini is certainly the hardest worker who has occupied the Italian Premiership for many years. To his duties as Premier, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs, he has just added that of High Commissioner of Aviation. He remains too, the active chief of the Fascisti, presides over their Council and interests himself in their military organisation, which is at his sole orders.

Of the reforms introduced by him the best seems to be that dealing with education, elementary and higher. Signor Missolini proposes to make illiteracy impossible, and, having been an elementary schoolmaster himself, he should know something about it. He wishes French no longer to be the sole foreign language acquired; he urges that Italians should learn others such as German and Jugoslav. He emphasises, too, the value of physical exercises, here again giving an example himself, for he is a fencer and drives his own motor car. His ideal of education, it will be seen, is that of the ancient Greeks and the modern Britons—a sound mind in a sound body.

GREAT LACK OF HOUSING

Another proposed reform abolishes all the war legislation regulating the rise of rents since 1915. This is to cease on July 1, when the regime of free contract between landlord and tenant is to return into force. Given the shortage of houses in many towns, it is feared that rents will rise in Italy, as they have risen in Paris, enormously. All over Italy this proposal has caused criticism and alarm—more so than any of the present Government's many schemes, unless it be that for the formation of the "Fascisti" into a national militia. This force placed under the direct control of the Premier, has seemed to some Italian critics ominous and suggestive of that historic praetorian guard, which made, and unmade, Roman emperors. The leading Italian newspaper, the Corriere della Sera of Milan, has pointed out that, while this force is dedicated to the service "of God and the Fatherland," only one party, that of the Fascisti, is allowed to serve in it. All other Italians most of them Godfearing and patriotic, are excluded. The Milanese journal foresees further dangers. Whenever Mr. Mussolini's Government falls—and no Italian Government lasts for very long—what, it asks, will be the attitude of the National militia?

Another act of Signor Mussolini his been interpreted as an overture to the Vatican. When the Premier resolved to move the seat of the Foreign Office from the Consulta to the Chigi Palace in the Corso, the old Austrian Embassy to the Quirinal, he found there the fine library, founded by the Chigi Pope, Alexander VII, a great bibliophile who was contemporary with Cromwell.

Some years ago the present Pope, then prefect of the Vatican library, tried to induce the Vatican to purchase this library. But the Vatican had not the necessary funds, and accordingly Prince Chigi sold it to the Italian Government. Signor Mussolini has now presented it to the Vatican, but on certain conditions: that the long period of three months, during which the Vatican library is closed every summer, be shortened; that the Vatican library be no longer open only in the mornings during the period of the year in which it is working; and that free access be given to all the papal documents prior to 1846, the date of Pius IX's accession.

The importance of all these three conditions to students is enormous, especially to foreigners, who have only a limited time in Rome. The permisson to see the papalarchives down to a date so comparatively recent as 1846, is a valuable concession to scholars, and will enable large gaps of history to be filled. Even Ranke, whose "History of the Popes," professed to go down to 1870, had very inadequate sources for the nine-teenth century. And the Vatican archives contain much of interest for many countries. The Chigi library, which contains many manuscripts, will, like the Barberini library, be in its place at the Vatican.

Signor Mussolini has shown a desire to be on good terms with the church since he came into power, just as Napoleon did. Of this desire his gift of the Chigi library is the latest proof. But it may be asked whether a complete reconciliation would be so beneficial to the Italian Government as the present compromise—which works well so long as the Pope (as has been the case since 1523) is an Italian.

They Say—

Frederic R. Coudert, noted lawyer and authority on international law—"The American does not care if certain of his business transactions or his financial condition, become known to outsiders. His private life is often public without causing him any embarrassment. His independence of public opinion is much more marked than the Frenchman's, who objects to having his personal affairs known to the public. When the Frenchman needs a loan he does not go into the bank or a real estate office and nonchalantly make his wants known. By the co-operation of the notary he is able to indulge his secretive instincts. The notary is not a notary public, as we know them here, but a sort of semi-official personage of considerable importance in the community in France."

• • •

Mrs. W. H. Felton, first woman United States Senator from Georgia—"At eighty-seven years of age I'm a confirmed optimist. Clean living comes not from making laws to govern men and women, but from the enforcement of those laws. Good laws and good law making we already have. I shall not strive to win glory in statesmanship. If only I can aid in making men and women live cleaner, sweeter, and more wholesome lives, I shall be well satisfied. I favor strict enforcement of the laws at all times. I would try to alter the bankrupt laws by making them more rigid. I don't think I could ever vote for any national law strictly prohibiting divorces, although it does seem that divorce laws are too lax They are a benefit though."

• • •

Jacques Cartier, internationally known jewel expert—"I sometimes think styles in jewelry can change faster than styles in women's clothes. Stones and mountings worn by our grandmothers would look ridculously out of place today. The tendency is for the more fragile yet more costly type of jewelry. How many of us have in our possession those hideous relics of a generation or so ago, heavily studded with garnets and rubies, weighted down with gold mountings, massive and not impressibe. Today the single diamond is twice as much in demand. Rings of other days would have half a dozen small ones instead of one large beautiful one. The public's taste in jewelry is becoming finer every day. Beauty means more than costliness."

Thomas W. Lamont, financier—"Many of our people still fail to realise that the word trade means, in the final analysis, an exchange of goods or services. Many of us still cling to the idea that international trade means that we can sell freely to all the markets of the world and in turn buy from them little or nothing. This theory, which seems to be legislation, will, if pursued, surely wreck a big part of our foreign trade. If there is any one motto which American producers and legislators should learn by heart, it is that oft-repeated one of the British merchants, who, over a century ago, declared that 'he who will not buy, neither shall he sell.'"

• • •

Miss Margaret J. McCooey, recently elected Associate Superintendent of Schools—"I believe the school extension activities help tremendously in making good citizens and in developing democracy. You can't have good citizens unless you have healthy boys and girls. When I find a boy who isn't getting on as he should, who is inattentive or interested in things he shouldn't be, I tell him to go and swing from the top of a door if there is nothing else to help him exercise. Exercise is a wholesome antidote for much that retards a boy's best development. I am particularly interested in the athletic and recreation feature of my work. I'll know more about it after a few months than I do now."

• • •

"Oscar" (Oscar Tschirky), famous chef and arbiter of cooking—"Soup is the best of all good cooking, whether in a hotel or in a home. Cream soups are the most difficult to make. When a chef can turn out a perfect soup, it is certain he has mastered the other branches of cooking, for that is the foundation of his profession. I believe many divorces are caused by bad cooking. The wife of a man in moderate circumstances should learn how to direct the cook, even if she is not obliged to do the work herself. Imagine a man going home to a plate of soup that is principally water, and a weak demi-tasse, to say nothing of burned meat and half-cooked vegetables. I can think of nothing worse. In countries where women are taught to cook there are few divorces."

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A few "EGGS-SELLS" a day—keep the Doctor away.

CONDITIONS—Children must not be over 16 years of age. Slogans may contain any number of words, in prose or verse, to be written on single sheet of paper together with full name and address of contestants. Contestants may send in more than one slogan, but each entry must be accompanied by five packing slips from "EGGSELL" EGG CARTONS.

← **THIS IS THE PACKING SLIP** packed in each box of "EGGSELL"—the same slip is packed with No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Eggsells. Send in five slips with each entry.

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WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE BACK

HEREOF, ALSO THE DATE AND PLACE OF PURCHASE AND RETURN TO THE "EGGSELL" (EXCEL EGG) CO.
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GUARANTEED FRESH OR MONEY BACK

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In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2109. U. S. v. Thomas Mackay; testimony taken of Thurston R. Porter and T. Mackay.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2110. U. S. v. Ernest Resents, plea of guilty.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 1345. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. the International Banking Corporation. Bradley and Co., intervening, on motion to dismss.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 1852. Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co. on motion to set.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 1384. Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen and Co. on motion to vacate temporary injunction.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2015 Thatcher v. Thatcher, on motion to set.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2021. Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co., on motion to set.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2111. U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens plea of guilty.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2113. U. S. v. C. B. Weiss plea of guilty.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2094. U. S. v. Warran W. Achuck, plea of guilty.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2090. U. S. v. R. L. Moore, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of Tsang Foo Erh, Chanda Singh and R. L. Moore.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2112. U. S. v. W. A. Adams, plea of guilty.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2029. U. S. v. George Bruce, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of J. Vidomski, A. Fane, Mrs. Bermont, G. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Anna Krestelokoff.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2060. Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews, evidence taken of George Schinck.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2120. U. S. v. D. Ewing and S. Bishop, testimony taken of Balwan Singh, Batar Singh, Shang Fang Che, S. Bishop and D. Ewing.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 2016. In re last will and testament of William H. Sears, order.

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 1486. F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel, order referring cause to Messrs. Seth, Mancell and McClure.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 1416. In re Estate of Wilbur C. Hooker, order closing administration.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2109. U. S. v. Thomas Mackay, sentence.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2110. U. S. v. Ernest Resents, sentence.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 1384. Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen and Co., order vacating restraining order.

March 13, 1923, Cause No. Est. No. 130. In re estate of Henry Ollerdessen, order closing administration.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2111. U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens, assessed costs and warned.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2113. U. S. v. C. B. Weiss, defendant assessed costs and warned.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2094. U. S. v. Warran Achuck, defendant assessed costs.

March 10, 1923, Cause No 2090. U. S. v. R. L. Moore, defendant discharged.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2112. U. S. v. W. A. Adams, defendant assessed costs and warned.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2029. U. S. v. George Bruce, defendant fined Gold $5 and costs.

March 10, 1923, Canuse No. 2060. Hugo Stinnes China Co., v. P. E. Andrews, judgment for plaintiff.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2120. U. S. v. D. Ewing and S. Bishop; first defendant sentenced to one day's imprisonment and assessed costs, second defendant discharged.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

March 19, 1923, Cause No. ——. Lawrence K. Mentwell v. the China Press Inc.

March 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021. Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.

April 2, 1923, Cause No. 2015. Thatcher v. Thatcher.

April 3, 1923, Cause No. 1852. Ping Kee v. The Firemen's Insurance Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 2016. In re last will and testament of William H. Sears, deposition of executrix.

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 1945. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, motion to dismiss.

March 6, 1923, Cause No. 2106. In re Frank R. King's will, oath of administratrix, letters testamentary.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 2109. U. S. v. Thomas A. Mackay, complaint, warrant, marshal's return.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 2110. U. S. v. Ernest Resents, complaint, warrant.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press, third report of receiver.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 1989. In re Otho F. Smith's will, bond of administrator.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 1852. Ping Kee v. The Firemen's Insurance Co., motion to set.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 2082. U. S. v. Max Mandel, final commitment.

March 7, 1923, Cause No. 2107. F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez, marshal's return.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2111. U. S. v. Robert L. Stevens, complaint.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2112. U. S. v. W. A. Adams, complaint.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2113. U. S. v. C. B. Weiss, complaint.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2114. U. S. v. Wm. Achuck, complaint.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 1416. In re last will and testament of Wilbur C. Hooker, final account.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2115. Deem v. Deem, complaint, summons, marshal's return.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 2116. In re last will and testament of George F. Fitch, petition and depositions.

March 8, 1923, Cause No. 1384. Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen and Co., motion to vacate temporary injunction.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2110. U. S. v. Ernest Resents, marshal's return.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2115. Deem v. Deem, appearance.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2117. U. S. Pressley E. Love, complaint.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 2091. F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour and Co., and Hudford Motors, amended petition.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 1032. L. van der Stegen, doing business under the firm name and style of The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co., answer to amended petition.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 1355. Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. v. Barber Steamship Linec, Inc., Brief for defendant.

March 9, 1923, Cause No. 1800. Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co., notice of appeal, bond of supersedeas.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2109. U. S. v. Thomas Mackay, final commitment.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 660. In re last will and testament of Frank N. Meyer, final account.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2110. U. S. v. Ernest Resents, final commitment.

March 10, 1923, Cause No. 2119. U. S. v. William Quinby, complaint, warrant, marshal's return.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. 2120. U. S. v. D. Ewing and S. Bishop complaint.

March 12, 1923, Cause No. Est. 130. In re estate of Henry Ollerdessen, consent, receipts, petition for discharge.

American Women Leaders

MRS. Raymond Robins, Miss Mary McDowell and Miss Agnes Nestor, all of Chicago, were three of the leading delegates to the third governmental conference, held in Washington on questions of public importance to women in industrial life. Mrs. Robins is President of the International Federation of Working Women. Miss Agnes Nestor is Vice-President of the National Glove Workers' Union of America, while Miss McDowell is a leader in the University Settlement of Chicago.

More Reverence To Deities Of Japan Is Urged In Diet

Declaring that reverence to the gods and deities who center about the national creeds of Japan is breaking down and that religion as a whole is losing in power to attract the great mass of the people, several members of the House of Peers have presented a bill providing for the speedy appointment of a commission to investigate religious systems and regulations in connection with various shrines, says the Japan Advertiser. The bill has the support of Viscount N. Aoki, Mr. Seishi Egi, Baron S. Senshu and several others. The bill also has the signatures of 57 members of the House of Representatives.

ARCHAIC SYSTEM ALLEGED

In presenting the measure it was pointed out that reverence to gods forms the backbone of the Japanese national organisation, and is the foundation of the national traits of character. It is alleged that present regulations and the system of governing the shrines have become out of date and are not well adapted to meeting present national trends. It is pointed that most of them have been adopted from fragments of ordinances or notices published from time to time since the beginning of the Meiji era.

It is charged that the ranking of shrines under Imperial sanction has been made meaningless inasmuch as such prerogatives have been assumed and stolen by the various prefectural governments. Shrines of alleged ambiguous origin are assailed and a demand is made for their investigation and possible abolition. Unless these reforms are made, the sponsors of the bill allege, Japan cannot expect to maintain her old customs of reverence for the gods and of ancestor worship.

In connection with this rather peculiar bill, leading Japanese have pointed out that the Japanese people ordinarily manifest two kinds of reverence, one being for the Imperial ancestors, their own ancestors and tutelary gods and the other is expressed in worship at shrines and temples with prayers for good fortune and good luck in endeavors.

That these manifestations are hardly worth the designation of reverence for the gods is the assertion of some Japanese newspapers which inclines to the belief that such forms of worship are really manifestations of selfishness. It is pointed out that the prayers for the success of purely selfish ends are often made and refer to the frequent petitions for the success of the love affairs or success in evading military service. The encouragement of what is regarded as absurd ideas held by the people is treated rather lightly by such newspapers as the Yomiuri.

But on the other hand the Yomiuri although inclined to scoff at the move of the lawmakers to revamp the religious ideas of the people lays itself open to a counter attack of the modernists by urging that all principal temples in Japan should be dedicated to the Sun Goddess, the Emperor Jimmu (the first ruler of Japan) and the Emperor Meiji with some other shrines subordinate to minor gods.

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

TO OPEN ABOUT MARCH 17th

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

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TO-NIGHT

MISS MARION WHITE

(*That Dainty Little Dancer*)

IN

The Doll's Dance — Oriental Dance
Polka Classique — Dragonfly

THE SHANGHAI-FRISCO ORCHESTRA

Starts Manufacturing Music every Evening at 9.30

GUY GILLEN - BANJO

Ralph Gillen . . . . *Sax*
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Tod Sanborn . . . *Drums*
Frank Blackinger . . *Piano*
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Belton Wolf . . *Trombone*

MAXIM'S

Phone Central 7592-3 — W. A. STEWART,—*Manager*

CONFECTIONERY

R. F. PRIGODA

42B, Kiangse Road.

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TAKE ORDERS FOR CAKES HOT + BUNS
FRESH DAILY & THE BEST CHOCOLATE
$1.50 Per Pound
ALSO FANCY PASTRIES AND BISCUITS.

57020 A.10

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing On Mon., Tues. & Wed. March 19th, 20th and 21st AT 9.15 p.m.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FULL-FUN PROGRAMME. SELZNICK Presents

OWEN MOORE

IN

"The CHICKEN in the CASE"

How would you feel if you had borrowed another chap's wife, in order to practice a little harmless deception on an inquisitive relative, and you unexpectedly had the matter brought to the attention of your fiance, whom you had neglected to inform of the matter. Explanations galore, and the more explanation the more laughs in Owen Moore' latest Selznick picture.

SEE SNOOKY

IN

"BEAT IT"

"Some folk think that acting is plain monkey business, but I say it's no business being a perfectly decent monkey if you gotta be an actor. A chorus girl that's different. If they'd only gimme a part suited to me sex I'd have a limousine and a diamond neglectless. But—what are they doing to me? They put me, an innocent small-town girl, into the most degrading competition with a low-down, questionable character and they stipulate that my monkey business is to get more and louder and quicker laughs per foot of film than any other comedy workman in the business—male, female, human, inhuman or slapsticker? Working hours? All hours—just as soon as I climb down from my tree. Pay. Notadamcent! Wot a life! Wot a life!

VICTORIA THEATRE

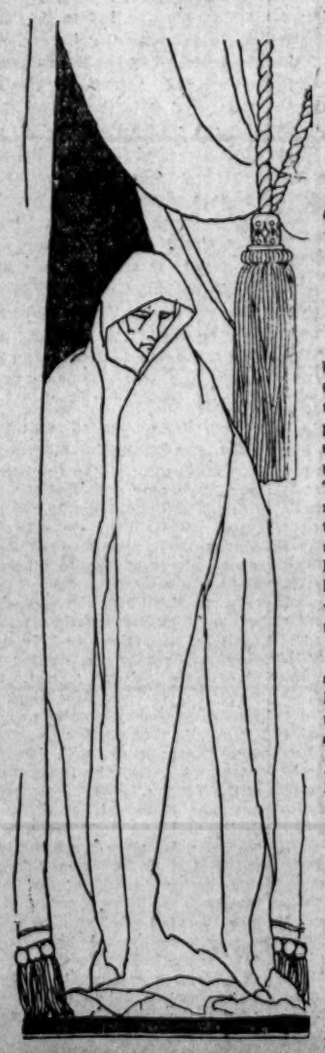
Tonight ! *Tonight !*

At 9.15 p.m.

Russell Simpson, Barbara Tenant and Gertrude Olmstead

IN

"SHADOW OF CONSCIENCE"



Prepare for thrills when you buy your ticket for "Shadow of Conscience"—thrills of mystery, thrills of comedy, thrills of suspense and every other kind ever suggested by the cinema are packed into this pioneer story. That's because the men are real, the women are beautiful, the situations are tense and the action is swift. Russell Simpson holds up the role of hero valiantly and everyone that works with him gives a performance that you will not forget.

Full of action, intrigue and some of the bigger things in life. It illustrates a great moral and furnishes splendid entertainment. Don't miss it.

IN SEVEN REELS

—MATINEE—

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE CHICKEN in the CASE"

and "NAN of the NORTH"—Episodes 5th and 6th

D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY SWITZERLAND
PETER'S THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE
Recommended for Children and Invalids

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

Individual income tax return forms for 1922 income are now available at the shipping office of the American Consulate-General. Forms for return of corporation income have not yet been received.

Edwin S. Cunningham
American Consul-General

57139 M 18

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3121.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLE LICENCE.

THE following additional licence condition will be enforced from April 1:

10A "That the vehicle be fitted with a mirror of such size and so placed that the driver has a clear view of all following traffic."

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 15, 1923.

57149 M 20

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we, members of the Tobacco Association of China, have passed a resolution to the effect that, from this date, drawbacks on tobacco leaf exported with original passes will be taken by us, as generally practised in other lines of exporting business in Shanghai.

In addition to this notice we have issued and sent circulars to foreign firms notifying them of the same resolution.

TOBACCO ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

Shanghai, March 1923.

57207 M 21

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's Steamer "Teh Hsing" Captain T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 20th Mar., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

57210 M 20

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning-Shin," Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Wednesday, the 21st Mar., at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

57209 M 21

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF & MUTTON. Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11:00 a.m., May 22, 1923 and then opened for furnishing Beef and Mutton fresh frozen, Further information on application.

BIRTH

PUNG: On March 14th, 1923, at their home, No. 8, East Pao Shing Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. C. Pung, a daughter.

57187 M 18

Card of Thanks

The family of the late Prince Boris Shahovskoi acknowledges, with sincere thanks, the sympathy shown to them in their great sorrow, by the chiefs, colleagues, and administration of the British-American Tobacco Co.; likewise all friends and acquaintances.

57206 M 18

DEATH

LAUREL: On March 17th, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Arthur Alfred Laurel, age 20 months, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Laurel. Interment at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 p.m. on Sunday, 18th March. Hongkong papers please copy.

57185 M 18

LOST

A native Bank Order, No. 653, for $1,000, issued by the Yuen Sun Bank (元蓀莊), due 29th day of 1st moon, this year, was stolen.

The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the said Order, as it has been nullified and ceased payment.

Ching Foo Cheong Ship Works
(隆福昌船廠啓)

57203 M 24

Szechuan Co-operative Society

Mr. Robert Wilson has been appointed as Manager of the above Society, and will be pleased to meet all persons who wish to join the Society at the old Carlton Cafe 4 Ningpo Road, at 5.0 p.m., March 20th. Will all members of the late Shanghai Co-operative Society kindly attend, as it is proposed to establish a branch of the Society in Shanghai, and orders for goods may be booked.

57188 M 20

OFFICES TO LET

ON the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a, the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to: The Commercial Bank of China.

57177 M. 18.

OFFICES TO LET

COMMODIOUS Offices at No. 7 The Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises.

57164 M. 18.

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

Installation and Repairing
HEATING SANITATION
PLUMBING ELECTRICAL
LIGHT AND POWER

35, Jinkee Road. 1st-Floor. Tel. C. 1931

56661

PARTNERSHIP

Young energetic merchant, with fair knowledge of general Imports, bookkeeping, etc., desires association with well-established firm, or to take over management of an agency. Capital Tls. 15.000. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 1182, THE CHINA PRESS.

57195 M 18

Sandy Macdonald

Special Liqueur Scotch Whisky as supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS

With a reputation of fifty years to uphold, the Distillers of "SANDY MAC"

will continue to produce the same excellent quality which gained for them their enviable reputation. "SANDY MAC" is in a class by itself.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

73, 73A Szechuen Road.

Tel. C. 2021.

GOOD PAINT CHEAP

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892

NOTICE

INFORMATION regarding William White Clark, last heard from in Chuquicamata, Chile, in 1920, will be greatly appreciated by American Red Cross, 4 Quinsan Gardens.

57191 M 23

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

73 Nanking Road
Between Honan & Nantung Rds

Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatmen without operation or pain. (Lates European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 2127.

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University

Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.

55580

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DENTAL SURGEON
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Want—Ads.
Bring Results

I AM THE

"LITTLE CUT-UP"

I am of refined appearance, yet of sturdy construction. My thickness and weight is the same as an American dollar. I am only one inch wide and two and one-half inches long, therefore will not obstruct a gentleman's pocket or a lady's purse.

Being formed from high grade metal (pure nickel-silver) I will not discolor, corrode or rust. Every part and operation reflects the mechanical precision of the workmanship in my construction. Being of the refined pocket knife family you must not expect me to serve as a screw driver, can opener, nail puller or to punch holes with.

Depend Upon Me To Clip Your Cigar, Sharpen Your Pencil, Open Your Letters, To Cut Paper, Cloth, Flowers, And Other Materials. To Serve As A Holder To Strop Safety Razor Blades. Each Individual Will Find Numerous Other Services For Me To Perform According To The Needs Of Their Profession or occupation I Can be used also as a nail or corn trimmer (after which service you can change my blade and find me as clean and inviting as ever). My little projecting point is a nail cleaner. My diamond-shaped file meets the ordinary business day requirements of a finger nail file.

Men find me suitable to carry in the pocket or to attach my swivel ring to their watch chain, and I make a hit with the ladies on account of most of the reasons mentioned, and especially because I am the most ripping little seam ripper obtainable.

The "LITTLE CUT-UP" is sold by
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
PRICE $3.00

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
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Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

At the Drawing of the 16th of April, there will be:- 1 reimbursement of over $17,000.00
17 reimbursements of $2,000.00/ $300.00/ $200.00/ and $100.00/ respectively; and about 3400 reimbursements of $12.00.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

A Genuine Turkish Bath and Hydro-Electro Therapy Establishment

(European Management)

At No. 34 Rue du Consulat at the corner of Chu Pao San, a private road, and a few steps from the Hotel Parisien.

Electric bath, vapour, and hot rooms, private bath rooms, shower baths, etc. are the last word in this class of equipment.

Experienced masseurs. Moderate Prices.

THE STAMBOUL BATH CO.

56873.

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

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Business and Official Notices

When Comparision is the Sincerest form of Flattery

Anything is good enough until something comes along that's better. A good imitation pearl gains admiration until compared with the genuine. Then the difference is readily seen. Likewise with records. By the expertly trained ear, however quality is quickly detected.

Compare the BRUNSWICK RECORDS with other makes, and its superiority is noted immediately.

For Sale by
GEOLA,
44-46 Rue du Consulat.

57110.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD

NOTIFICATION No. 127.

WHEREAS the Whangpoo Conservancy Board was established in 1905 for the purpose of regulating the Whangpoo River, and was regulated by the Conservancy Agreement of 1912, and the Supplementary Article No. 12 thereto, (approved by the Wai Chiao Pu and assented to by the Kiangsu Civil Governor, such approval being communicated to the Board on Jan. 4th 1916 by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs), and by these agreements the Board was charged with the jurisdiction and care of all lands and areas, lying between the 1906 spring high water lines of the Whangpoo between the Arsenal and the mouth of the river at Woosung, whereby any previous customs or regulation as to the disposal of lands born in the river within these limits was de facto cancelled, and *WHEREAS* certain parties have reclaimed or are endeavouring to reclaim areas lying within the said 1906 high water line around Gough Island, or Old Rat Island, in the Paoshan district without having obtained permission to do so, thereby violating Art. 7 and the Supplementary Article No. 12 as aforesaid.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any title, document, or lease for any such area within the 1906 high water lines of the Whangpoo between the Arsenal and the mouth of Woosung, issued without the approval of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, will not be recognised by the Board.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD

SHANGHAI, 15th March, 1923.

57146 M. 18.

NOTICE

Mr. W. S. P. Gow is no longer connected with THE CHINA PRESS.

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1923.

The Correct Feeding of Infants

No attempt to provide a correct system for the progressive feeding of Infants was ever successfully carried out until the "Allenburys" Series of Infants Foods were introducted. So successful have the "Allenburys" Foods Nos. 1, 2 and 3 proved, that whenever a child is denied the privilege of the mother's milk they are indispensable.

Write for our book "Infant Feeding and Management."

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., SHANGHAI.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

Fast and up to date Passenger Steamers DESIRADE sailing from Shanghai beginning of April. AURIGNY sailing from Shanghai beginning of June. D. W. 15,700 tons.

First class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 104. 10. 0.

Second class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 44. 0. 0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.
Telephone C. 953

T. F. 123

STOCKTAKING SALE

At enormously reduced prices, by *China Trunk Emporium*, corner of Nanking and Thibet Rds. and its branch Y1920 N. Szechuen Road, near Wuchang Road.

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and cabin trunks made of fibre, leather and sheet iron, fitted with spring locks and steel ball bearing casters and guaranteed indestructible, also 1st class leather suit cases, handbags, etc. fitted with best American locks.

54110

Notice to Motor Car Owners

We beg to announce to the Motor Car Owners in the western district and especially those in the French Concession who pass daily up and down Ave. Edward VII, that due to the recent widening of the street at Thibet Rd. and Ave. Edward VII it is now convenient for them to secure their supply of MOTOR SPIRITS from the golden gasoline pump located on the western side of Thibet Road facing east toward Ave Edward VII. This ideal location for supplying the trade with MOTOR SPIRITS can be fully appreciated by the motor car owners who pass daily up and down Ave. Edward VII.

Our Gasoline Pump Delivers Five Full Gallons of Pratts Motor Spirits in Ten Seconds Quick Service and Full Measure Guaranteed.

THE HUDFORD MOTORS
Corner Thibet Road and Avenue Edward VII.

T. F. 130

NOTICE

China and Far East Finance and Commerce

Notice is hereby given that the circulars which have been distributed to firms and persons advertising in the "Finance and Commerce Year Book" 1922-23, with reference to the renewal of their advertisements, have not been sent out by the above. The Proprietors and Managers knew nothing of such circulars till their attention was drawn thereto by recipients. The circulars have been distributed by the late manager of the Advertising Department, Mr. J. R. L. Calder, whilst no longer in the employ of the paper and without any authority whatsoever.

Acting Managing Editor.
F. LIONEL PRATT.

57176 M. 23.

ROOMS TO LET

Independent rooms, unfurnished, with bath rooms attached, ready for occupation, in the new C. F. C. Building, Avenue Edward VII. Moderate rental. Apply to:

Credit Franco Chinois
31 Avenue Edward VII.
Tel. C. 5555.

56897 M. 21.

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is Hereby Given that the 6th Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held in the Board Room of the General Managers of the Company, Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 19th day of March, 1923, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to transact the ordinary business of the Company and also the following special business, namely, to consider, and, if thought fit, pass the subjoined resolution.

That 220,000 of the unissued Ordinary Shares of the Company be offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 3 per Share to the members of the Company in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of Ordinary Shares held by them respectively on the 16th day of April, 1923, and upon the footing that the full amount of each Share taken up plus the premium (making together Tls. 6 per Share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the members is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined, and that Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th to Monday the 19th day of March, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,

Dated 7th March, 1923.

57038

TO LET

A foreign styled house, No. 24, Gordon Road. For particulars, please apply to the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

57011

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line

NOTICE

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS

The public is hereby notified that on and from Friday, the 16th March 1923, the issue of Week-end Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be ceased.

By order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.

56978

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

is now offering a few thousands of DAHLIAS and SWEET PEAS

THE DAHLIAS in mixed colours are all young plants, NO OLD tubers therefore fine blooms are guaranteed. Price ex. pots 50 cts. or 10 for $4.50
The SWEET PEAS are strong Autumn sown plants in named varieties, Price ex. pots, 50 cts. Mixed colours, 20 cts. each

Placing your order NOW ensures early Spring Delivery

8 Nanking Road Tel. C. 4772

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment. 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road, Tel. N. 2554.

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.

39634

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within one year of purchase.

We will change our present business after 1926.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

57128 J 15

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54801

Frederick's Hotel

First class accommodation with excellent service and superior cuisine.

Large Dining-Hall just completed and several private dining rooms. Houseboat, shooting parties, weddings and special dinners, etc., etc., catered for at shortest notice.

Dinner concert every evening. Situated N. Szechuen Road Extension, off Jukong Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
Reserve Liabilities .. £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
The Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAIEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. ..... — $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:
HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TSINANFU
Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattendon, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ilollo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Poking	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bieuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised $1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..$1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 3 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946
C. 5651
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

apital ..... Yen 10,000,000

ad Office ..... Peking
gistered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091, Managers' Office Central 5091, C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,127

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin	SPAIN	
Hankow	Barcelona	
Harbin	Madrid	
Hongkong	STRAITS	
Canton	Singapore	
INDIA	DOMINICA	
Bombay	Santo Domingo	
Calcutta	Sanchez	
Rangoon	San Francisco	
	San Pedro	
JAPAN	Santiago	
Tokyo	Puerto Plata	
Yokohama	Barahona	
Kobe	La Vega	
JAVA	PANAMA	
Batavia	Panama	
Soerabaya	Colon	

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLARD, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,448,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$8,584,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 THE BUND
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kinchong Banking Corporation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woe.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address: "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 2500
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 2448

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,667,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,371 (about £1,620,424.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd
Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office. C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No, 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hauchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行
Shanghai Branch: 1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold.
JAS. J. ROGERS
Manager.

興業銀行
Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552. CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O D W	Feb. 11	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
O D W	Feb. 1	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	—	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
F. N. B.	Mar. 17	Cracone	Fr. Gun-boat
Mc.W.	—	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 3	Sava	Jpa. Gunboat
1 C	Mar. 12	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
B. N. B.	Mar. 15	Scarab	Br. Gunboat
J. N. B.	Mar. 11	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Messrs. Brown, Cripps, Thornton.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Messrs. H. Newcomb, Reid, Haltyman; from Weihaiwei: Mr. H. Quelch.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from San Francisco and ports: Mr. C. W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bleeker, Master Geo. Bleeker, Mrs. E. Dahl, Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hsu, Messrs. S. Ishida, M. G. Kane, N. Kayano, Kin Sin-jen, F. and K. Mojima, Capt. R. H. Mulley, Messrs. L. F. Swift, W. C. R. Murphy, S. Oshio, Kwong Yu-tseng, K. Z. Tung; through for Hongkong: Mrs. M. T. Allen, Judge and Mrs. R. S. Greene, Mrs. M. Holandya, Mr. H. E. Horn, Mrs. J. J. and Miss P. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mitarai, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Palmer and three sons, Mrs. E. R. Pirtle, Mrs. M. M. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yamamoto and daughter.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Messrs. A. G. Roponakis, C. Moneohetolos.

Per P.M. s.s. President Taft from Manila and Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. John Alston, Miss C. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mr. R. R. Agner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beswick, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Burnside, Miss G. Bouscareau, Messrs. T. T. Cheng, W. J. Chung, P. M. Chow, Cheng, Mrs. H. L. Christianson, Mrs. A. B. Cates, Mr. F. Carreiro, Miss C. Cleghorn, Mrs. P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Fisher, Miss M. Gubbay, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Col. and Mrs. W. M. Gartshore, Mr. W. E. Gurry, Miss L. N. Horan, Messrs. R. Hager, E. L. Hall, Miss E. L. Just, Mr. James F. Jones, Miss. Rose Loggey, Misses K. H. Line, M. F. Ledyard, N. and C. E. Lincoln, Mrs. J. L. Lincoln, Mrs. E. de and Miss M. Lopez, and Li Man-chi, Mrs. Li Pui-sze, Messrs. M. W. Moss, L. A. Peek, W. O. Pearce, Mrs. C. W. Petitt, Mr. E. Ruegg, Miss C. V. Rogers, Mr. Henry Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Shen, Misses E. L. Sparks, A. W. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, Mr. C. W. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Squire, Messrs. S. Shee, D. Salti, T. K. Tseng, P. W. Tsou, C. F. Wong, W. S. Woo, L. E. Yates, Misses E. Wright, B. Woods; through for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Aldrich, Miss J. Aldrich, Masters P. and R. Aldrich, Miss M. Beach, Mrs. M. E. Baners, Miss M. and Master M. Barnes, Mrs. H. C. Beardsley, Mr. H. L. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dandois, Master C. S. Dandois Jr., Mrs. E. P. Dunlap, Mrs. A. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eppstein, Mr. L. Friedman, Mrs. H. V. Green, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gillies, Miss I. Gillies, Miss L. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moore, Miss F. Munro, Messrs. M. P. Melzer, M. L. Miller, Miss M. B. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. D. McBirmay, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Pancoast, Messrs. J. J. Fafferty, S. Reemond, Miss C. Schumacher, Mr. W. Sheed, Miss A. Square, Mrs. R. Simpson, Messrs. G. J. Schottelndreier, E. Turnipseed, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Taggart, Mr. W. B. Tyler, Miss E. M. Whitridge, Mr. E. F. N. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. M. Whelan, Mr. E. C. Young; for Yokohama: Mrs. B. C. and Miss M. G. Falge; for Kobe: Miss E. W. Hanson.

Steamers Departed

Mar. 16—Meinan for Wenchow
Mar. 17—Kiangyu for Hankow
Mar. 17—Kungwo for Hankow
Mar. 17—Luenyi for Hankow
Mar. 17—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Mar. 17—Kwongsang for T'tao
Mar. 17—Shantung for S.H. C'ton
Mar. 17—Kashmir for London
Mar. 17—Kumano M. for Japan
Mar. 17—Kwangtah for H. C'ton
Mar. 17—Wosang for S. H. C'ton
Mar. 17-City of Bristol for L'don
Mar. 17—Shunlee for N. C'toms
Mar. 17—Fukuyei M. for T'tao
Mar. 17—Sapporo M. 2 for T'tsin
Mar. 17—Haru M. for C'tao
Mar. 17—Kiangping for C'tao
Mar. 17—Indien for V'tok
Mar. 17—Yungshin for Ningpo
Mar. 17—H. K'ieen for Ningpo

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$1010 B.
Chartered	£17/6 S.
Russo-Asiatic ..	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 500 B.
North China ...	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	Tls. 230 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 24¾ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116½ B.
Hongkong Fire .	H. 450 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 260
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	88/9
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 73½ B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 46 B.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 17
Oriental Cons. ..	13/-
Raub	83 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 167 S.
Shanghai Dock..	Tls. 96 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7½ B.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 5.07½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 190 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 158½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 40
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 107½ B.
Shanghai Land..	Tls. 109 B.
Carlton Ltd. ...	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)....	Tls. 14 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow.	Tls. 25
Oriental	Tls. 6¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 110 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 206 B.
Green Island ...	Tls. 27 B.
Langkats	Tls. 25 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	Tls. 6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford..	Tls. 108 B.
Koutrie	$45 B.
Watson	Tls. 15¼ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 3.30 B.
Ayer Tawah....	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.20
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2¼ B.
Chemor United..	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.15
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.35 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.17 ½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 13½ B.
Padang	Tls. 5½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.10 B.
Permata	Tls. 2¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.35 B.
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9¼ B.
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 3½
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1¾
Ziangbes	Tls. 4.15
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 323
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14½ S.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 131
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 40 B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 167½

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, March 17, 1920

OFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $25.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 41.00
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 190.00, 193.50
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 25.50 May
Taipings Tls. 0.50
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 14.25

UNOFFICIAL

American Drug $47.00
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 190.00
Langkat (Comb.) Tls. 25.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 97.00
(5 shares Tls. 96.00)
Samagagas Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Kelbangs Tls. 0.72½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.05
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.35

Money Exchange

Shanghai, March 17, 1920

Mexican Dollars

Market	71.9125
Native Interest	03
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	
Touch	311½
Copper Cash	247.000
Bar Silver	32¼
Bank rate of Discount....	8%
Paris on London	74.15
New York on London.....	469

Banks Opening Selling Rate

London	
Telegraphic Transfer	3s. 1½d.
Demand	3s. 1⅝d.
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	73½
Demand	73¼

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/1½
London (Demand)	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s	3/1¾
India (T.T.)	224
France (T.T.)	1170
America (T.T.)	73½
Hongkong (T.T.)	73½
Japan (T.T.)	66
Batavia (T.T.)	188
Straits (T.T.)	75¼

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits..	3/1½
London 4 m-s Docts ..	3/1⅝
London 6 m-s Credits..	3/1
London 6 m-s Docts ..	
France 4 m-s	1220 nom
America 4 m-s L/C	77½
Docs	78

FRENCH MARKETS
Paris, March 17.—Exchange:

London	73.81
New York	15.1775
Germany	0.075
Belgium	86.10
Spain	243.75
Netherland	621.00
Italy	76.10
Switzerland	273.75
French War Loans:	
3 percent	57.80
5 percent 1915-1916 ...	73.70
4 percent 1918	61.05
5 percent 1920	87.20
6 percent 1920	87.00
Credit National 1919 ...	462.00
Credit National 1920 ...	472.00
Banque ottomane	752.00
Tabacs ottomane	356.00
Banque de l'Indo-Chine ..	3120.00

FRENCH QUOTATIONS
Marseilles, March 16:

Rice	108.00

Le Havre, March 16:

Cotton .... March	619.00
April	612.00
May	615.00

Paris, March 16:

Wheat	94.50
Sugar	303.00

Le Havre, March 15:

Coffee .... March	247.00
April	239.00
May	228.25

NEW YORK MONEY

New York, March 15:	
Silver	67⅝
Transfers	4.6870

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 16:	
Rubber	16.25
Gold	88.8
Silver	32.1.0
Copper	75.18.9
Tin	232.50
Lead	29.2.6
Zinc	37.17.6

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rate
@ 76¼ = Tls. 131.15
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $181.90
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 3d. = Tls. 6.15
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $8.53

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls. 5.92	@ 3s. 0⅜d.	£1	
" 1.26	— 71½	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 1145½	Fr.	12.76
" 1	@ —	Marks	—
" 1	@ 68⅜	Yen	1.63
" 1	@ 222⅜	Rupees	2.48
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
" 1	@ 14.45	Ital. Lire	16.10

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	75
Demand buying on America	76¼
Demand selling on London	3s. 2⅝d.
Demand buying on London	3s. 3d.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's
3rd year 6%	89.00	89.00
5th year 6%	48.40	49.00
7th year 6%	38.20	38.50
9th year 6%	62.20	62.00
6% Consolidated	42.40	42.50
7% Consolidated	45.40	45.60
11th year 8%	93B.	95.00
96 millions 8%	25.70	25.70

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

March 17, 1923

Spot bar silver was down ⅛d. and forward ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 67½ cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 469.

Our official Sterling rate here today was dropped to 3s. 1½d., the Gold Dollar rate to 73½ and the Yen rate raised to 66 and the other rates changed in proportion.

Our market here in the early part of the morning was steady but eased off slightly during the course of the day.

The highest rates at which business in Sterling was done were 3s. 2⅝d. for March, 3s. 2⅝d. April and 3s. 2⅝d. May-June.

The highest rates for Gold Dollars were 75⅞ for March, 75⅝ April and 75⅝ May-June. At the close there were buyers at these rates with sellers at ⅛d. lower in Sterling and ⅛ point lower in Gold Dollars.

There were sellers of Yen at the close at 64 for March and buyers at 62⅞ and sellers for April at 64¼ and buyers at 64⅛.

Banks were quoting 3s. 3⅛d. and 77¼ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 3s. 3⅛d. and 77 for forward delivery. Franc bills were done at 1235 for near delivery and 1230 for forward.

India and China both sold a small amount of silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as steady. New York also report their market as steady.

Local Shares

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Except for the demand for sound investment stocks business in the local share market this week shows no improvement. Langkats (Combined) have remained steady but demand appears to be limited to a few operating speculatively. Two Cottons have been a strong market since yesterday as the result of buying orders from Hongkong and quite a considerable number of shares have again been taken by them at prices ranging from Tls. 13½ Cash to Tls. 14½ Sure making their total holding of these shares far in excess of Shanghai.

Our private cables from London during the past week quote prices as follows:—

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "Bearer" £2.12.6.

Chinese Government 5 percent Georg. Gold Loan 1913 B. I. 77.0.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Georg. Gold Loan 1913 F. I. 71.15.0.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estate, Ltd. £1.17.3.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
(Supplied by Hsu Cheng Tang)
MORNING

311.00	310.50	312.20
310.50	310.80	312.40
310.70	310.20	312.10
311.20	310.70	311.90
311.50	310.20	311.70
311.20	310.60	311.40
311.70	311.20	311.10
312.20	311.50	311.50
311.60	312.10	320.00
312.10	311.70	323.00
311.40	312.10	closed
311.80	311.70	
311.30	311.30	
310.90	311.80	

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.25	= 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.95	= 1 Tael
Marks 12.000	= 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 97.25	= 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.70	= 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 129.45	= 100 Fr. Francs

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U. S. Commerce Shows Gain But Tonnage Carried In American Ships Falls Off

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Feb. 11.—The foreign commerce of the United States increased more than 4,000,000 tons in 1922, as compared with 1921, but the tonnage carried in American ships decreased from 49 percent of the total in 1921 to 47½ percent in 1922, while, in the overseas general cargo trade, less than one-third of the tonnage was carried under the American flag, according to a survey made public today by the Shipping Board.

The percentages given as the totals for the two years, it is explained, "reach their present proportions because they include our enormous traffic in bulk petroleum and our trade with nearby countries which is practically coastwise," in both of which American ships predominate.

"That we make any showing in the overseas commerce at all," continues the report," is due almost entirely to the fact than the Shipping Board maintains in world services a number of vessels at public expense. For 1922 privately-owned American vessels carried 7.7 percent of our overseas tonnage."

Export commerce in the last year, exclusive of that moved upon the Great Lakes, declined 5,500,000 tons, according to the report, while the import tonnage increased almost 10,000,000 tons. The decrease in export tonnage is attributed to the fact that in 1921 the British coal strike necessitated large exports of coal, while in 1922 the coal strike in this country prevented a normal exportation of this commodity. The increase in imports is attributed to coal receipts during the 1922 strike and to a general increase in consumption of all kinds of goods in this country as prosperity has increased.

In 1921 American vessels carried 29 percent of the general cargo from the United States in the overseas tonnage, says the report, and in 1922 they carried 31 percent. It is pointed out, however, that in 1921 the American overseas export tonnage was more than four times the import tonnage, while in 1922 it was approximately twice the import tonnage. The export business, the report concluded, therefore, determines the number of ships the overseas trade requires.

In 1921 American bottoms carried 37 percent of the general cargo overseas import tonnage and in 1922 the amount had dropped to 23 percent, according to the report.

The movement of crude oil in 1922 totalled 25,500,000 tons, an increase of 2,000,000 over 1921. Of this total more than 19,000,000 tons was imported. Both in 1921 and 1922 American tankers carried 87 percent of the tonnage imported. In 1921 American ships carried about 40 percent of the crude oil export tonnage and in 1922 only 36 percent.

"As the United States and the British Empire between them control practically the world's supply of crude oil," says the report," oil shipments should naturally move exclusive in the ships of these two nations. The fact that at the beginning of 1922, 28 percent of our export oil so moved, while by the end of the year only 76 percent was carried under these two flags, shows that American owners are acquiring new tankers under such flags as will permit the cheapest operation. Today this brings about the registry of tank steamers under the German flag, particularly."

In 1921 American vessels carried 53 percent of our import tonnage from early countries, comprising mostly those on the Caribbean, and in 1922 they carried 38 percent. In 1921 American vessels carried 58 percent of export tonnage to nearby countries, and in 1922 they carried 53 percent. Import tonnage from nearby countries in 1921 was 5,000,000 tons and in 1922 7,000,000. tons. Export tonnage to nearby countries was 4,000,000 tons in 1921 and 3,300,000 tons in 1922.

"Of the import tonnage from nearby countries for 1922," says the report, "outside of the 43 percent carried by American vessels, 15 percent was carried by British vessels, and 37 percent under other foreign flags. Similarly of the export tonnage American ships carried other foreign flags 29 percent."

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated March 9.

White Silk.—Supplies are very restricted and well held.

Tratlee New Style.—Lion and Scale and Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3. Tls. 1,140 av. Gold Clock ex. 1. Tls. 1,055 av.

Steam Filatures.—In view of full rates now asked and the rather distant delivery required for most favorite chops, inquiry has eased off.

Tussah Filatures S coc.—Further business has been done, Best grades advancing to Tls. 860 av. for early shipment. For reasonable delivery supplies are much reduced.

Cables from Japan quote Shinshui, No. 1 Yen 2,330, with little interest being shown.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 15,595 bales white and 11,029 bales yellow.

To London, 1,969 bales.

To France, 2,847 bales white and 918 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 8,438 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,893 bales white and 9,519 bales yellow.

To Hongkong, Coast and Straits, 842 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, 14,530 and America, 11,765 bales.

Yellow steam, 5,602 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, 3,224 bales and America, 5,340 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk	7,600
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk	11,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	8,600
	27,700
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	300
Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	28,500

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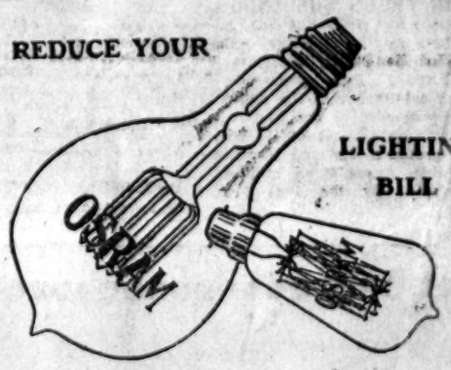

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Municipal Staff Changes

The following changes in the Municipal staff are announced in the Municipal Gazette:

Fire Brigade.—The service of Assistant Station Officer E. Puttergill terminated on March 13, 1923.

Police Force.—The following are appointed Constables under agreement from February 28, 1823:

W. C. J. Bloomfield
W. Campbell
A. A. Godfrey
A. Mackie
L. Myerscough

The resignation of Sub-Inspector F. Chambell is accepted with effect from April 21, 1923.

Health Department.—The appointment of Mr. C. H. Mahon as Junior Clerk is confirmed from July 1, 1922.

The service of the following Nurses will terminate on the dates of expiry of their agreements as specified:

Miss I. Prinple, March 20, 1923.
Miss H. Butterworth, March 23, 1923.

The service of the following Probationer Nurses terminated on the dated specified:

Miss L. Tarkonoff, January 31, 1923.
Miss M. Bassis, January 31, 1923.
Miss D. Ward, February 28, 1923.

Miss E. Minkowsky is engaged as a candidate for appointment as Probationer Nurse, on six months' trial from February 1, 1923.

Mr. J. Fulker is appointed Statistical Clerk and Librarian on three months' probation from March 1, 1923.

Municipal Orchestra and Band.—Mr J. Poduska is appointed temporarily as Musician from February 11, 1923.

Public School for Boys.—Long leave is granted to Mr. S. Hore, Assistant Master, from March 24, 1923.

Public School for Girls.—Miss B. M. V. Radcliffe is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress (part time) from February 10, 1923.

Long leave is granted to Miss T. W. Balean, Assistant Mistress, from April 9, 1923.

Finance Department.—Mr. H. C. W. Pedersen is appointed Junior Clerk on three months' probation from January 29, 1923.

Revenue Office.—Mr. P. Colman is appointed Collector on three months' probation from March 1.

WUHAN ARGUS SUSPENDS

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, March 13.—The proprietors of the Wuhan Argus, the Central China Post, announces that the publication of the Argus will be suspended by the end of this month on account of its not having proved a financial success. The Wuhan Argus is an evening paper started by the Post last October.

1,256,000 Lepers In Asia, Is Estimate

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts today, Sir Leonard Rogers, Lecturer at the London School of Tropical Medicine, estimated that there were probably 500,000 lepers in India, 7,000 in Europe, 1,256,000 in Asia and 525,000 in Africa.

The disease was undoubtedly communicable, though statistics showed that only 3 to 5 percent of healthy persons living in the same house as a leper contracted the disease. Sufficient time had not yet elapsed to say how many apparent cures would prove permanent but certainly relapses had occurred, not very rarely in patients discontinuing treatment as soon as the outward signs disappeared.

Recent advances in treatment were not sensational but they presented a far more important and more practical epoch in the history of leprosy. Sir Leonard Rogers urged the inauguration without delay of a new effort to prevent leprosy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15

CARTER

The Eminent Presidigitateur & Co.

THE LION'S BRIDE!
SAWING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALF!
EVELYN MAXWELL,
THE PSYCHIC WONDER!

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00

SPEAKER WOULD EMPLOY WOMEN IN POST OFFICE

That the employment of women workers in the Chinese Post Office would contribute greatly to the reform of the postal service was the keynote of an address delivered by Miss Shui Wei-tseng at a meeting of the Chinese Feminine Rights Movement at the Women's Law Institute in Avenue Edward VII.

Miss Shui pointed out that many complaints had been made by both the Chinese and foreign communities in Shanghai against the unsatisfactory manner in which mail matter is being handled by the Chinese Post Office. She said that the best remedy would be found in the employment of women. Quiet and steady in nature, she declared, the women workers should excel their brethern in attending to the postal service.

It was resolved that a letter of application should be addressed to the Postal Commissioner in this connection and that an appeal should also be made to the Ministry of Communications so as to make the employment of women workers in postal service universal throughout the country.

EFFECT OF NEW TARIFF

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Feb. 15.—The total imports into the United States from September 22 last, the effective date of the new Tariff Law, until the end of October were given as $345,082,699 in revised and final figures made public today by the Commerce Department.

Final figures for September 1 to September 21, inclusive, showed complete information for any period since the new law went into effect, and was regarded by administrative officials as further evidence that the statute has had no detrimental effect on American imports totalling $228,794,695.

The report furnishes the first complete information for any period since the new law went into effect, and was regarded by administrative officials as further buying abroad. The increase were generally distributed among the principal foreign countries.

ISIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 7 and 9.15

Thomas H. Ince presents
WILLIAM S. HART
IN
"The Return of 'Draw' Egan"
with Louise Glaum and Margery Wilson

This feature is a wonder with William S. Hart as "Draw" Egan. It pictures the fight, which he endures, between fame and love. His greatest sacrifice for the love of a country girl is a strong test of his character, one by which heroes and villains may be distinguished.

Also Presenting
"THE PURPLE RIDERS"
Episode 10; "The Fire Curtain"
Episode 11: "The Stolen Millions"

Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

TO-NIGHT: At 7 and 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT:
MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE
IN
"THE JILT"
A Society drama of blind love and sympathy

TO-DAY At 3 p.m. TO-DAY
Kitty Gordon in "HER HOUR"
and
"THE PURPLE RIDERS" Episodes 8 & 9

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

CARLTON THEATRE

Bubbling Well and Park Road, Phone W. 3641.

SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WED., March 18, 19, 20, 21.

Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m. To-night 9.15

Exceptionally Clever Metro Production

FEATURING

VIOLA DANA

IN

"OFF SHORE PIRATE"

Adapted from F. Scott Fitzgerald's Saturday Evening Post story.
A bore-proof story of a girl who thought herself man-proof.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

A Big Special Mack Sennett Comedy

"LOVE, HONOR and BEHAVE"

Here is where Mack Sennett puts the pedal on the floor for a hilarious spin through a vale of laughter and pleasing tension.

For Reservations Phone West 3641
BOX OFFICE OPEN From 10 to 10
ENTIRE BALCONY RESERVED FOR MATINEES
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3 P.M.

A Magnificent Production! A Highly Emotional Drama!

At the ISIS THEATRE Commencing Thursday March 22nd

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR! THE TALK OF SHANGHAI

A story of gambled souls—the lucky and the unlucky, the winning and the losing.

Louise B. Mayer presents

Anita Stewart

in the play by Sydney Grundy

"SOWING THE WIND"

Who cares for the shadows the bright lights throw? One girl in how many?

THE FIRST NATIONAL SUPER SPECIAL ATTRACTION

WOULD HIS LOVE LAST 30 DAYS?

Life had taken Rosamond through gambling dives. Success had brought her tumultuously to the stage on glittering Broadway. Love had told her if she wanted love there could be no marriage. Heedlessly she had sown the wind. "If at the end of thirty days you still want me, then I am yours." And now she waited the whirlwind she would reap on the thirtieth day.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED!!!

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stalls 40 cts.

STANDARD OIL CO. PAYS BIG SALARIES INQUIRY REVEALS

Some Officials Get Stipends Running Into Six Figures

Washington, (by mail).—Salaries running into five and six figures are paid by the leading oil companies of the country to their chief officials, it was disclosed today through the publication in part of the proceedings of the Senate sub-committee which has been investigating the oil industry.

All of the companies under examination by the sub-committee were required to present detailed lists of all officials and employees paid more than $5,000 a year, the committee ruling against the protest of some of the companies by stating that such information should be given as "it is part of the expense of the business that the public has to pay."

The Standard of New Jersey is shown to lead among these companies with respect to salaries, having six officials who receive $100,000 or more a year, and five others who get between $50,000 and $100,000. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board, and Walter C. Teagle, president, each receive $125,000 a year.

The four vice-presidents each in charge of a special department of the company's business—F. H. Bedford, F. D. Asche, S. B. Hunt and George H. Jones, receive $100,000 annually.

Other salaries paid by the Standard of New Jersey of $50,000 or more are given as follows:

J. A. Moffett, Director in charge of marine matters, $85,000.

E. M. Clark and C. G. Black, Directors in joint charge of manufacturing, $50,000 each.

E. J. Sadler, Director in charge of crude oil production, $50,000.

G. W. Mayer, director in charge of joint charge of domestic sales, $50,000.

P. C. Folger, as President of the Standard of New York, receives $100,000 from his company. The three Vice presidents are paid as follows: H. L. Pratt, $60,000; O. F. Meyer, $50,000, and H. E. Cole, $47,500, and the Secretary, C. M. Higgins, gets $32,500.

L. I. Thomas, a Director of the New York company, is listed as receiving $40,000; H. A. Wilkinson, another Director, $37,500, and F. S. Fales, a Director and President of the Standard Transportation Company of Delaware, a subsidiary $32,500.

Salaries of officials of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New York, as listed include John Seeley, President, $34,800, and E. R. Brown, Vice President, $34,800.

H. M. Blackmer, Chairman of the Board of the Midwest Refining Company, is shown to receive $34,000 a year; T. A. Dines, President, $30,000, and J. D. Clark and R. S. Ellison, Vice Presidents, $24,000 and $20,000, respectively.

The highest salary paid by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company is given as $50,000 to its President, J. E. O'Neill. N. K. Moody, Vice President, receives $31,000; W. S. Fitzpatrick, Vice President, $20,000, and D. K. Kelsey, assistant to the President, $20,000.

Figures as to the salaries of other oil companies are expected to be made public through a release of additional testimony soon.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, March 17, 1920
OFFICIAL
March 16
Shanghai Gas Tls. 41.00
March 17
Ewos (Pref.) Tls. 107.00
UNOFFICIAL
March 16
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 24.75
March 17
Kedahs Tls. 1.17½
Samagagas Tls. 0.80, 0.82½
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.30 March

PALACE HOTEL
SNACK COUNTER
OPULAR RICES
(MEN ONLY)

SERVICE FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

U. S. Syndicate Is In Market For The French Monopoly

New York, March 16.—Close on the heels of the merger of the Tobacco Products and American Tobacco Company comes the news that negotiations have been reopened with the French Government by a syndicate of leading tobacco magnates in this country for the purchase of the Regie, as the French tobacco monopoly is called, for $300,000,000. First payment on the final acceptance of the offer will be $25,000,000.

The French Government now holds absolute control of the tobacco business in France, both manufacturing and retailing. In the opinion of tobacco men, that Government's operation has not resulted in the success warranted by the demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products in that country.

George J. Whelan of the United Retail Stores recently returned to this country after visiting France in connection with the negotiations. On the closing of the deal with the French Government, the American tobacco interests plan to open retail distributing stores throughout France along the same lines as conducted in the United States.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7 p.m.
LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD AND EDDIE POLO IN
Final Episodes
"BROKEN COIN"
Great Result

At 9.15 Sharp
"THE WHIP"
THE GREATEST DRAMA YOU EVER SAW ON THE SCREEN. IN EIGHT STUPENDOUS REELS

MATINEE
Today, at 3.30 p.m.
"THE WHIP" IN 8 AMAZING REELS

MATINEE PRICES
Box $0.60, Dress Circle 0.40 1st Class 0.20 & 2nd Class 0.10 Children 0.30, 0.20 and 0.10

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing on Mon., Tues. and Wed., March 19th, 20th and 21st
At 9.15 P.M.
WALLACE REID
IN
"DOUBLE SPEED"

All the way on "High"!

With Cupid at the wheel and "her" by his side, watch "Whirlwind Wally" take the curves!

See the "handsomest man on the screen" kicked from a bank as common hobo. See him as chauffer, millionaire, social lion, lover, devil-maycare adventurer. See him arrested for his own murder. And as for that blue-blazes auto speed stuff-zowie!

Wanda Hawley, Theodore Roberts and Tully Marshall in the cast.

And BEN TURPIN'S Funniest Comedy
"CAUGHT IN THE END"
Half an hour of continuos fun.
See Ben Turpin the Greatest Laugh Maker.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., March 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th
At 9.15 P.M.
PIONEER FILM CORPORATION Presents
JANE NOVAK and MONROE SALISBURY
IN
"THE BARBARIAN"

Adventure! Romance! Intrigue!

It is a drama of the northwoods, an epic of a man's struggle for the right, a tale of red-blooded adventure and tender romance.

Monroe Salisbury stars in the title role, being supported by a cast of exceptional merit headed by Jane Novak, "the girl with the most wonderful eyes on the screen."

Don't miss this unusual picture. It is one of the finest things that has come this city in a long time, to a genuine dramatic and artistic treat, and is most certainly worth your while.

Matinee on Sunday, March 18th at 3.15 p.m
"THE CHICKEN in the CASE" and
"THE NAN OF THE NORTH" Ep. 5th and 6th

Virile
Intense
Timely
Artistic
Gripping
Realistic
Admirable
Powerful
Human

COMING!
At the OLYMPIC
ON MARCH 22nd
"THE BLOT"
The Biggest Human Heart Story Ever Screened

APOLLO
COMMENCING Monday, March 19th
FOR SEVEN DAYS
TWO SHOWS DAILY
AT 9.15 AND 5.30 P.M.
A TREMENDOUS DRAMA OF LIFE
WITH THE HEART APPEAL SUPREME!
AS HUMAN AS LIFE ITSELF!
Powerful—Appealing—A Tremendous Drama of Life!

House Peters
Edith Haller, Gertrude Claire, Mary Philbin, Russell Simpson, Ramsey Wallace, Geo. Hackathorne, in a Stupendous Drama of Life
"HUMAN HEARTS"
DEDICATED TO THE MOTHERS OF THE WORLD
DIRECTED BY KING BAGGOT
Admission: At 9.15 p.m.—90 cents and $1.50 *BOOKING AT*
At 5.30 p.m.—70 cents and $1.20 *ROBINSON'S*

TO-NIGHT *THE LAST NIGHT*
1) PRISCILLA DEAN in "CONFLICT"
2) ISLAM CARAVAN Sojourning at NOMAD OASIS, Shanghai
3) "THE LEATHER PUSHERS" Round Five

MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
1) MARY MILES MINTER IN "TILLIE"
2) "LEATHER PUSHERS" Round Four

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

KIUKIANG & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, March 18, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. McArthur will leave on Monday, March 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

CHUNGKING DIRECT.—The American West China Navigation Company's s.s. MEIREN, Captain Kirkham, will sail for Chungking on or about midnight, March 20. This steamer is fast and has superior passenger accommodations. Staterooms, saloons fitted with steam heaters. Unexcelled Cuisine and service. She is also equipped to handle heavy and bulky cargo. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. Agents 1-B Nanking Road. Telephones C. 5056 and 5057.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, March 21, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 3,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, March 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, March 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, March 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, March 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Dibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, March 20, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. TAISHUN, Captain Jansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINWAH, Captain Maxwell, will leave on Sunday morning, March 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer TOONAN, Captain Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch (chartered) s.s. Hwahchie, on March 21. For Freight or Passage, apply Agent, 32, (late 1)—Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ALABAMA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on March 22, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Tooman left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Friday and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki on Thursday morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Sondan, from Bombay, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at noon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar was left London at 2 p.m. Mar. 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via the Suez on April 11.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat was due to leave Marseilles on February 23 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 29.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza left London at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, March 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 25.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ixion, from Europe, left Singapore on ch 9 and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus left Singapore on Sunday, March 11 and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala, from London on February 16 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Marseilles on March 9 with mail and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 13.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on March 30, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 10 o'clock that morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon, March 29.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvorlich, from London, left Singapore on March 11 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about March 24.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of February 23, will arrive at Saigon next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai on March 30.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir left Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London on April 30.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta which sailed from Shanghai on February 3, arrived in London at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, March 15.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin arrived in Shanghai from London yesterday morning and is docked at the Shanghai and Honkkew Wharf. The vessel will sail for Japan ports at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. S. B. s.s. West Prospect is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco [illegible] Angeles tomorrow, and [illegible] Hongkong, the Philippines and Singapore on March 22.

The China Mail s.s. China was to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, March 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on April 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson was due to leave Seattle on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on April 1.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on March 24 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on Mar. 28.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on April 3 and will sail for the same port via Taku Bar and Dairen on April 7.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on April 14 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on April 17.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, from Vancouver on March 8, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and is expected to arrive off Woosung on March 24.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce, from San Francisco on March 8, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on March 28.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar left Kobe for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for Kobe next Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient yesterday.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on April 5.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on April 5.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on April 11.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru is due in Shanghai from Hongkong next Wednesday and will sail for Seattle via Japan ports early Thursday morning.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley arrived at Yokohama from Seattle yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday. The liner will dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf upon arrival.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking is due off Woosung from Hongkong early tomorrow morning and will sail for San Francisco via Yokoham and Honolulu in evening. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and incoming passengers are expected to land about 10 a.m.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday morning and will sail for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Passengers Departing

For P.M. s.s. President Taft for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. E. Tietz, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, Hon. J. R. Leeson, Mrs. J. H. Steedman, Mrs. A. M. and Master F. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Louchs, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hopkins and son, Mrs. W. H. Cocke, Mrs. A. W. Pontius and three children, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mead and son, Mrs. R. A. Crews, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wootten and daughter, Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. C. G. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blodgett, Miss G. H. Blodgett, Mr. Mr. W. J. Blodgett, Misses E. and M. Diercking, Messrs. A. Diercking, R. E. Thackston, J. E. Muse, T. E. Moss, C. A. Ogburn, J. B. Yeamans, W. J. Whitehurst, J. N. Blackwell, J. P. Brown, M. R. Nicholson, A. H. George, H. Balme, H. Roedelheimer, G. A. Edwards; for Honolulu: Messrs. F. D. Gordon, W. S. Heaton; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. A. Montinola, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Weaver, Messrs. C. W. Young, L. L. Chipmen; for Kobe: Mr. W. H. Broughton, Mrs. E. J. Whittaker, Mrs. W. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gardner, Mr. H. H. B. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Coddington, Messrs. R. P. Vasunia, J. Ferreri, M. Miller, H. B. Gallop, E. C. Young.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
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FOR HONGKONG and MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 16
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S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 13
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	Apr. 4

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Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	March 28
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasak	April 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	April 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Shinyo Maru, direct	March 17
Siberia Maru, direct	March 30
Taiyo Maru, direct	April 14

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FOR EUROPE

*Matsumoto Maru End of Mar. — *Lyon Maru End of Mar.
*Lima Maru .....Mar. 18 — Suwa Maru ..... Mar. 24
*For Cargo

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Shidzuoka Maru .....Mar. 22

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

*Takefoyo Maru .....Apr. 21

*Cargo only

FOR JAPAN

Mishima Maru .....Mar. 19 — Nikko Maru .....Mar. 24
Yamashiro Maru .....Mar. 19 — Omi Maru .....Mar. 26
Yawata Maru .....Mar. 21 — Kumano Maru .....Mar. 31

FOR HONGKONG

Yokohama Maru .....Mar. 28

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong

Tango Maru .....Mar. 21

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

Kanagawa Maru .....Mar. 31

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Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PORTHOS			
ARMAND BEHIC	9th February	22nd March	30th March
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	1st April	14th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	15th April	28th April
AMBOIS	23rd March	29th April	12th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	26th May
			9th June

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st Class			2nd Class		
MARSEILLES	A. £. 120	B. £ 110	A. £. 86	B. £. 80		
LONDON	A. £. 126	B. £ 116	A. £. 90	B. £. 84		

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 7
From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... March 24
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... April 14
For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... March 28
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... April 17
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... April 2
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... April 4
FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports.
Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..(Direct to ....) March 22
(Passenger can be accommodated).
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... March 22
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... March 30
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.
S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" (Direct to Tientsin) ..March 19
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... March 27
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... April 1

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Steamers Arrived

Mar. 16—Kianghsin from H'kow
Mar. 17—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Mar. 17—Yungsang from Ningpo
Mar. 17—Kashing from H'kong
Mar. 17—Chunlee from Dairen
Mar 17—Tseangtah from H'kow
Mar. 17—Sinkiang from H'kong
Mar. 17—Rhineland from H'burg
Mar. 17—Taishin M. from F'chow
Mar. 17—Fr. g-b. Craonne from Cruise
Mar. 17—Huaming from Dairen
Mar. 17—Fukura M. from T'tao
Mar. 17—Kansu from .....
Mar. 17—Rokkosan M. from Jap.
Mar. 17—Pres. Taft from H'kong
Mar. 17—Yamashiro M. from Jap.
Mar. 17—Nankin from London
Mar. 17—Tingsang from Tientsin
Mar. 17—Chungking from S'tow
Mar. 17—Tungchow from T'tsin
Mar. 17—Ngankin from Hankow
Mar. 17—Talee M. from H'kow
Mar. 17-Tseangtah 2 from H'kow
Mar. 17—Slavic Prince from N.Y.
Mar. 17—City of Simla from N.Y.
Mar. 17—Tajima M. from H'kong
Mar. 17—Lima M. from Japan
Mar. 17—Yacho M. from Japan
Mar. 17—Shinyo M. from S. F.
Mar. 17—Polyphemus from L'pool
Mar. 17—Foochow from Dairen

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KASHMIR	Mch. 17
	DONGOLA	Mch. 31
	NANKIN	Apr. 14
	KARMALA	April 28
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	March 22
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TANDA	March 14
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA	April 1
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA	April 7
	ST. ALBANS	May 5
	EASTERN	June 2

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
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Meteorological Reports

March 18, 1923.

	15.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.09	March 15		March 16	
Sun sets today at 18.8				
Barometer (inches)	30.14	30.11	29.97	29.93
(variation for 24 hrs	−0.11	−0.21	−0.33	−0.40
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.16	−0.22	−0.17	−0.13
Wind—direction	E	ESE	SE	SE
Wind—miles per hour	13.7	15.5	21.1	29.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	54°5	50°7	56°3	57°7
Humidity %	90	100	99	98
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	7
Barometer (mean 4 obs.) March 15	—	0.01	—	0.12

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT

	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last reading	30.22	−0.06	30.22
Temperature (Fahr.) (Min. 42°8) (Max. 59°7)	51°2	↑7°6	44°8
Rainfall (inches)	5.67	0.01	6.81

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Mar. 18	10.00* San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 19	4.00 San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar. 20	— New York via Suez	C of Lincoln	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 20	— New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 22	— Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	— Tacoma, etc.	Alabama Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 24	— Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 25	— Vancouver	Can Prospector	Br. B & S
Mar. 26	— Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 28	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 28	— Portland, Ore.	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 30	— New York via Suez	Eurybates	Br. B & S
Mar. 30	— Vancouver	Philoctetes	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	— San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co,
Apr. 4	— New York	Havana Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Apr. 5	— New York, Boston	Archer	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 7	— Portland, Ore.	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 7	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jan. T.K.K.
Apr. 7	— Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 9	— Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 10	— Nw York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12	— Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	— San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 17	— Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 18	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 19	— Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 21	— New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 21	— Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 21	— San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Apr. 28	— San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	— Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 4	— San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 7	— Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 13	— Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 17	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 18	10.30* Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co
Mar. 18	— Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 19	11.00* Yokohama, ports	Nankin	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 19	— N'saki, Y. Y'hama	Yamashiro M	Jan. N. Y. K.
Mar. 21	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 23	— Nagasaki	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 26	— N'saki, N'ya, Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Mar. 18	— Hamburg, etc.	Lima Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	— Singapore	West Prospect	Am. S. & B.
Mar. 22	— Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 23	— Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Mar. 24	— London, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 28	— Rotterdam	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 30	10.00* Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 31	— London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 2	— Hamburg, etc.	Paris Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 2	— Liverpool	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 4	— Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 4	— Singapore, etc.	West Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 7	— Hamburg, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 8	.... Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 11	— Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	— London	†Nankin	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 14	— Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 15	— Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	— Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 26	— Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr. 27	— Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 28	— London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
Apr. 28	— Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 2	— Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May 4	— Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 9	— Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 12	— Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 15	— Liverpool, etc.	Oanfa	Br. B & S
May 16	— Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 23	— Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B & S
May 26	— Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 30	— Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S
June 9	— Maresilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Apr. 7	— Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 18	— Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino M	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 5	— Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 2	— Melbourne, etc.	Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 18 noon	Swatow	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 19 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 —	Foochow	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21 2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21 D.L.	Swatow	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 21 8.00	Foochow	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 22 2.00	A. H'kong, C'ton	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22 —	Hongkong, Manila	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22 —	Hongkong	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 24 —	Hongkong	Arabia M.	Jan. O. S. K.
Mar. 24 D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 25 D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27 —	Neelung, etc.	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 28 —	Hongkong	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O S. K.
Mar. 28 —	Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 30 —	H'kong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 30 —	Mongkong	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong, Manila	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 6 —	Manila, Hongkong	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Apr. 13 —	Hongkong, Manila	China	Am. China Mail
Apr. 14 —	Hongkong	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 15 —	Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
		P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 18 3.00	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinwah	Jap. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 18 —	Tientsin	Taishin Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 18 9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Mar. 18 D. L.	W. C'foo, T'sin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 18 noon	Newchwang	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 1.00	Newchwang	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 1.00	Newchwang	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 3.00*	W. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 D.L.	Newchwang	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 20 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20 1.00	Newchwang	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 21 1.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Mar. 21 D.L.	Newchwang	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21 —	Tientsin	Hwahchie	Br. K. M. A.
Mar. 21 D.L.	Tsingtao	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 22 2.30	Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22 2.00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 24 3.00	*Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Mar. 24 10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19	noon Pukow	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	— Chungking	Meiren	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL. * a.m.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	8 a.m.	P. Taft	S. Francisco	Apr. 5
Mar. 19	2 p.m.	Nanking	S. Francisco	Apr. 11
Mar. 21	3 p.m.	Shidzuoka M.	Seattle	Apr. 18
Mar. 24	2 p.m.	E. of Asia	Vancouver	Apr. 9

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	4 p.m.	Ludendorff	(Specially marked)	
Mar. 24	7 a.m.	Suwa Maru	Marseilles	Apr. 28

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	10 a.m.	Hsinwah
Tsingtao	Today	1.30 p.m.	Sinkiang
Tsingtao & Dairy	Today	7.30 a.m.	Chohei Maru
Newchwang	Today	10.30 a.m.	Kashing
Newchwang	Mar. 19	9 p.m.	Toonan
Vladivostok & Siberia	Mar. 19	5 p.m.	via Train
Newchwang	Mar. 20	11.30 a.m.	Kansu
Newchwang	Mar. 20	11.30 a.m.	Foochow
Newchwang	Mar. 20	11.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Newchwang	Mar. 20	9 p.m.	Kingsing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Mar. 20	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Mar. 21	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Mar. 22	12.30 p.m.	Chekiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Mar. 24	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Today	10.30 a.m.	Chungking
Foochow	Mar. 19	9 p.m.	Taishun
Swatow	Mar. 20	9 p.m.	Waishing
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Mar. 21	12.30 p.m.	Szechuen
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	March 22	12.30 p.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 22	9 p.m.	P. McKinley
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Mar. 23	9 p.m.	Sinkiang
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Mar. 24	9 p.m.	Kanchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Mar. 19	9.30 a.m.	Yamashiro M.
River ports	Mar. 19	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Mar. 20	7 p.m.	Yawata M.
Japan ports	Mar. 22	7 p.m.	Nagasaki Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Mar 22	9 a.m.	P. McKinley
Japan ports	Mar. 23	7 p.m.	Nikko Maru
Manila			
Australia & N. Zealand	Mar. 24	12.30 p.m.	E. of Canada

AUCTION SALES

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED — Codes: A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153 / Auction Dept. Cent. 6123 / Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 10 WEI HAI WEI ROAD
On Monday 18th March 1923 Commencing at 10 a.m.
the whole of the
Superior and Substantial Household Furniture & Sundries belonging to L. Walker Esq.
Contained Therein

HALL.—Large Japanese Blue & White Vase, Teak Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Carpet, Carved teak hall table, Japanese Water colour, Curtains, Carved Blackwood Hall settee, Carved teapoys, Brush rack, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Blue Tientsin Carpet (New, Carved Cherrywood writing desk, Carved teak fire screen, Water colour, Coal Scuttle, Teak double spring couch & Arm Chairs, Folding table, teak teapoy, Blackwood marble top flower stands, stools, Fire brasses, Carved corner curio stand, Fine Porcelain vases, White enamelled settee, Silk curtains, etc.

VERANDAH.—Bentwood rocking chair, Canelounge, Rattan chairs, blinds, Plants & Ferns in green House

DINING ROOM.—Blue Tientsin Carpet, Pictures, Leather covered arm chairs, Carved Cherrywood couch, Flower stand, Carved Teak mahoganystained Sideboard, Imported Mahogany Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Teak Extension dining Table, Ningpo Chairs, Fire screen, Carved Cherrywood Arm Chair, Pictures, Engraving, Good glass ware, Crockery, etc.

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS.—Tientsin carpet, White enamelled iron Bedstead, White enamelled wardrobe, Ningpo inlaid Teapoy, Carved Teak flat top desk, teak revolving desk chair, White enamelled mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, Cupboard, Teak occasional table, Electric desk fans, Arm Chairs, Oakstained mirror door Wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, Marble top washstand, Chest of drawers, chairs, Sofa, Brass mounted double bedstead, Electric table lamp, Curtains, Screen, Lacquered teapoys, Medicine cabinet, Linen cupboard, Double Toilet Set, Cork mats, Soochow baths etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Teak tile lined Ice chest, Small Ice Chest, Dressers, Tables, Large Meat safe, Cooking utensils etc.
Good Electric fittings throughout
also
2 4-blade Ceiling fans with lights
1 Fine tone Semi Grand Piano by Haake, Hannover.
1 Large Chicken House & Wire netting fence
On View Saturday 17th & Sunday 18th March

FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CONCERNED.
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 37 BAIKAL ROAD
(NEAR STUDLEY AVENUE)
On Tuesday the 20th March
at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUBSTANTIAL AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND REQUISITES
Including:—

HALL.—Porcelain garden seats, Jardiniere, Coir Matting, Rattan Settee, Flower stands,

DRAWING ROOM.—Lace Curtains, Axminster Rug, Fur Rug, white enamelled Rattan Drawingroom Suite, Mahogany stained Writing Desk, Lacquered Folding table, Pictures, Cabinet etc.

DINING ROOM.—Tientsin Carpet, Fur rug, Mantle mirror, Carved Bookcase, Double spring Couch & Armchairs, mirror back Sideboard Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table, Dining chairs, mirror back 2 Bottle Tantalus, E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, glass ware, Pictures, Serge Curtains, Table covers, etc.,

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS.—Matting, fender, coal scuttle, mirror door Wardrobes, Chest of drawers, mirror back Dressing tables, Washstands, Arm chairs, 2 White enamelled Brass mounted Double Bedsteads, Lace curtains, Toilet crockery, pictures, Vases, Rope chairs, Oil stove, Electric table fans etc.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN AS USUAL.—1 Patent wringer and washer.
On View Monday the 19th March

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday 21st March 1923 At 2.30 p.m.
In this auction will be sold a large and varied assortment of
ELECTRICAL FIXTURE AND FITTINGS
all being sound goods and of various and elegant design
COMPRISING
Cord pendents, chain drops, brackets, stands, ceiling lights, toro, pipe pendants, exterior, bowl globes, shades, projector, glass etc., etc.

SOUND STORES
10 Cases Libby's Boiled Beef, 14 Cases Libby's Roast Mutton, 16 cases Libby's Roast Beef, 1 Case Libby's Veal Loaf, 12 Cases Libby's Chicken Loaf, 4 Cases Beef Loaf, 11 Cases Ham Loaf, 4 Cases Libby's Beef Extract, 1 Case First Class Preserved Apricots, 1 Case Superfine Table Chocolate, 5 Cases Salad Oil, 10 Tins Peppermint,

HARDWARE
9 New German Safes, fire & burglar proof, 14 New German Money Boxes, 26 New Scales, 50 Cases Solo Protectors, 2 Cases Fan Blades, 20 Dozen Razors, 8 Dozen Tailor Scissors, 1 Dozen Garden Scissors, 1 Dozen Ladies Scissors, ½ Dozen Barber Scissors, 10 Dozen Pliers, 6 & 7", 10 Dozen Pincers 7 & 8", 36 Dozen Pocket Knives, 120 Navy Picks, 30 Hammer Heads,

HABERDASHERY
40 Boxes Bootlaces, 40 Raincoats, 50 Boxes Trimmings, 28 Felt Hats, 5 Gross Garters, Beads Trimmings, Ladies Socks, Blankets,

SUNDRIES
110 Reams Ideal Litho, 40 Reams Aldine Bristol, 1 Case Assorted Brushes, 2 Drums Chloride Of Lime, 5 Pkgs. Grey Webbing, 12 Pkgs. White Webbing, 5 Pkgs. Yellow Webbing, Thin Cotton Rope, Waste & Rings, Net, White Canvas, 12 Pkgs, Red Cloth, 20 Pgks. Yellow Cloth, White Cotton Rope, 1 Complete Cotton Tent, 8 Rolls Leather Cloth, 40 Rolls Oil Cloth, 75 Dozen Candlesticks, 20 Bottles Quina Laroche, 13 Dozen Cigarette Holders, 40 Dozen Ash Trays, 10 Dozen Bottles Shoe Polish, 1 Bag Heavy Ash (Damaged), 10 Gross Cotton Thread, 4 Lamp Shades, and a large quantity of sundry samples:—Soaps, Penholders, Safety Razors, Electric Fittings, Writing Sets, Manicure Sets, Toilet Articles, Vulcanzers, Harmonicas, Belt, Buckles, Aluminium & Enamel Ware 2 Cases Electric Sparklers, etc.,
also
8 Piculs Damaged Tungchow & Indian Cotton
2 Piculs Damaged Fly Cotton
Damaged Spiked Bale Breaker & lattices
Now on view

Acting under instructions from
THE MORTGAGEE
Will sell by Public Auction
On Saturday 24th March 1923 at 10 a.m.
Within the premises
NO. 1646 ALLEYWAY OFF CHEKIANG ROAD
The following Machinery
1 Hugo Koch Flat Stone Litho Press 31 x 43
1 Cutting Machine 33" by Alfr. Morfett
1 American Transfer Press Machine 40 x 50
1 Grinding Machine 40 x 50
1 Stamp Machine "Kranse"
1 Hand Press 25 x 30
1 Job Press
27 Litho Stones, about 50 Zinc plates
1 Drawing table and board

FORWARD AUCTIONS
27th inst. House Auction No. 9 Medhurst Road
29th inst. House Auction No. 14 Wayside Road
April 3rd House Auction No. 649 Avenue Foch
April 4th House Auction No. 19A Kiangse Road
A superb collection of about 200 lots Italian & Florentine Marble Statuary
Italian Oil Paintings (known artists)
at an early date.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
at
NO. 3 YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
On Tuesday, the 20th March 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
etc., etc., etc.
Comprising:—
Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, 4 Bed Rooms
and a Quantity of Fine
ART CURIOS
Bevel-edged Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Carpets, Mattings, Fire Brass, Mahogany Stained Escritoire, Curios, Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Dining Room Suite, Small Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Overmantels, Oakwood Bedroom Furniture, Single and Double Simmon's Bedsteads, Linen Cupboards, Roll-top Desks, E.-P., Glass, and Crockery Ware, etc.
also
A fine collection of silverware . . and
One iron framed piano with three Pedals (by S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.)
One Samovar
Two Salamandre stoves
A Very Fine collection of Bronze and Porcelain Curios
One Salamandre Stove
At 12.15 Sharp.
One "Maxwell" Special 4-cylinder, Selfstarter, Electric Horn, etc.
in good running condition.
Now on view

FORWARD AUCTION
27th March, House Auction at No. 275 Avenue Joffre
Particulars will be published later

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. BETWEEN 39 & 40 KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, the 21st March
At 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, square and centre tables, jardiniere stand, Double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, rattan couch and chairs, sofa, ottoman couch, roll-top desks, office chairs, letter cabinet, book and showcases, extension dining table, mirror back sideboard, dining wagon, E. P., glass, & crockery ware, mirror-door wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, chest-of-drawers, iron and wooden bedsteads, overmantel, gramophone and records, electric heater, hair dryer, curling-iron, foot-warmer, kettles, brush, thermorapidus, and flat-iron sharpening-stones, grinding-mill, provisions, pictures, Sundries etc.
also
A quantity of very fine hat feathers and trimmings.
A quantity of provisions, Italian Artichokes, etc.
On view Tuesday

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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

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AUCTIONEERS
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ACCEPTING
Various Merchandise to be sold at Public Auction.

American Asiatic Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Land Brokers.

Having been favoured with instructions
FROM J. H. HEMPERLY, ESQ.
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 19 TEMPLE LANE
On Thursday, the 22nd March
Commencing at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

HALL:—Rattan hat and umbrella stand, pictures, curtains, hearth rugs, vase, and ornaments, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tientsin carpets, and rugs, brass mounted coal boxes, fancy fire screen, Persian rugs pure wool, rattan escritoire, oval table, silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suite in teak frames, rattan chairs, and couches with silk tapestry cushions, jardiniere stands, japanese solid silk embroidered wall hanging, curio cabinet, centre table, tapestry covered ottaman couch and easy chairs, Japanese design curio cabinet, high screens, very fine water colour and oil painting, bronze, porcelain, & brass ornaments, etc., etc., etc.

DINING-ROOM:—Tientsin carpet on floor, rugs, brass mounted coal scuttle, fancy fire screen, oak stained sideboard, dinner wagon, extension dining table, and chairs, silver ware cabinet, centre table, jardiniere stand, desks, curtains, electric table fan, rattan chair with cushion, pictures, and vases, E. P., Glass, cutlery, & crockery ware, etc.

BED ROOMS:—Double and single bevel-edged mirror door wardrobes, dressing tables, washstand, chest of drawers, round and oval tables, teapoy, rattan chest of drawers, dressing table, chair with cushion, double and single iron bedsteads with bedding, American-made ottaman couch with bed combined, arm chair, couches, carpets, rugs, pictures, vase, cut glass powder case, inkstand, etc., etc.

KITCHEN & PANTRY:—Simmon's cooking range, kerosine and gas cooking stoves, kitchen, tables, meat safe, ice chest, shelves, ice cream freezer, aluminium and enamelled cooking utensils, etc., etc.

also
One Victor Victrola with record cabinet combined
One very fine Japanese carved lacquered round table with plain wood cover
One hand sewing machine with electric motor (by Singer)
One American made wardrobe trunk
On view Tuesday, the 20th inst.,

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal afternoon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¾ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 5¾ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h 41m.	8ft. 6in.	0h. 58m.	8ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
		0	2

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6.30 a.m.	6.52 p.m.	6h. 12m.	6h. 7m.	5h. 27m.	6h. 52m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
March 30.17in.
766.6mm.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow: Capt. A. J. Anderson, Mr. D. A. P. Moreny. Mrs. Hall.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Miss Wadman, Messrs. H. P. Wadman, H. Thomas.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow: Mrs. Booth, Mrs. J. F. Feeley, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Oldenberg and two infants, Messrs. F. T. Towns, W. C. Bailey.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang for Nanking: Mr. G. E. Stewart.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir for London: Mr and Mrs. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross and infant, Miss V. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. J. Martin and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, Miss M. John, Mr and Mrs. W. R. Bradgate, Mrs. L. Balnese and infant, Mr and Mrs. T. Bel and two sons, Mrs. A. Ross, Messrs. J. Rennie, R. E. S. Gregson, L. J. Cubitt, H. Baker, W. A. Middleton, H. M. Austin, L. H. C. Chang, E. G. Rapley, S. J. Harris, E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway; for Marseilles: Capt. and Mrs. W. and Miss F. Sherman, Mrs. A. Farmer, Mlle. de Lilliehook, Messrs. J. W. Bateman, H. W. Maxted, Chang Chai-yu, Tung Hung-chon; for Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strong; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Denham, Miss A. E. Fitzhenry, Messrs. C. R. Slowe, E. A. Friend; for Hongkong: Mr and Mrs. V. L. A. Fairley, Miss Rainey, Messrs. G. eDniker, V. K. Minenkoff, B. A. Ross, P. L. Danenberg; through for Singapore: A. W. Freshwater; for Marseilles: Mr. F. S. Odom.

Vessels Due

Armand Behic, *Marseilles* .Mar. 19
Benvorlich, *London* .....Mar. 24
Can. Prospector, *Vancouver* Mar. 20
Changsha, *Hankow* .....Mar. 22
Chohei Maru, *Dairen* .....Mar. 26
C. of Poona, *London* .....Mar. 19
E. of Asia, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 24
E. of Canada, *Vancouver* ...Mar. 24
Esther Dollar, *U. S. A.* ....Mar. 18
Esang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 21
Glenade, *London* .....Mar. 18
Hasan, *Foochow* .....Mar. 20
Hsinming, *Tientsin* .....Mar. 19
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ...Mar. 20
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ...Mar. 18
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .....Mar. 18
Ixion, *Europe* .....Mar. 18
Kaho, *Amoy* .....Mar. 18
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....Mar. 24
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Mar. 28
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Mar. 18
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Mar. 23
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Liangchow, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 25
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....Mar. 25
Kingsing, *Tientsin* .....Mar. 18
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 21
Luchow, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 24
Luenho, *Hankow* .....Mar. 24
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 22
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*..Mar. 22
Nanking, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 19
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....Mar. 21
Ningshin, *Foochow* .....Mar. 19
Omi Maru, *Yokohama* ....Mar. 23
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Mr. 24
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* ..Mar. 25
Pres. McKinley, *Seattle* ...Mar. 20
Pyrrhus, *Europe* .....Mar. 20
Sinklang, *Tsingtao* .....Mar. 23
Saiklo Maru, *Dairen* .....Mar. 19
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....Mar. 22
Shengking, *Hankow* .....Mar. 18
Shidzuoka Maru, *Hongkong* Mar. 21
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 19
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 21
Soudan, *Bombay* .....Mar. 20
Suiwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Suwa Mara, *Japan* .....Mar. 22
Taksang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 18
Tatung, *Hankow* .....Mar. 21
Tjibodas, *Java* .....Mar. 19
Toonan, *Foochow* .....Mar. 18
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Mar. 18
Tungwah, *Tientsin* .....Mar. 18
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Mar. 19
W. Prospect, *S. Francisco* ..Mar. 19
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Mar. 23
Waishing, *Tientsin* .....Mar. 20
West Jessup, *Portland* .....Mar. 24
Wingsang, *Hongkong* .....Mar. 19
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Mar. 26
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Mar. 20

FRESH BUTTER
in one lb. pats
Daisy Brand
Fresh, Pure and Choicest Quality Butter

"DAISY" BRAND Australian Fresh Butter was first imported to Shanghai over twenty years ago and its excellence, exceeding all other butters, was immediately recognized. During all this time it has maintained, and still maintains, its supreme position as being the choicest butter procurable. "Daisy" Brand has become a household word in China because it is always fresh lways pure and always gives satisfaction.

Meadow Brand
Choice Quality Butter

MEADOW" BRAND BUTTER was first put on the market about ten years ago and immediately became a great success. It is an excellent FIRST GRADE butter and gives the highest value at lowest cost

Heather Brand
"Choicest" New Zealand Butter

"HEATHER" BRAND, which we have just put on the market is the Choicest product of New Zealand. It is Government graded and shipped to us all the way in Cold Storage. Try it and note its DELICIOUS CREAMY FLAVOUR. Ask your Storekeeper to obtain same from us and supplies will immediately be available.

DISTRIBUTION: We distribute to the Storekeepers throughout Shanghai in small quantities FOUR TIMES DAILY to ensure that the Butter shall reach the consumers fresh and pure and in finest condition. OUTPORT ORDERS, minimum 10 lbs may be sent to us direct.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
IMPORTERS
31, Peking Road Telephone C. 346

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 13, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	,,	18-22
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Macherel	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	30-36
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-22
Whitebait	,,	25-30
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Geese	each	$1.80-$2.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	25-30
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	20-25
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	40-45
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Duck	,,	$0-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	20-25
Bananas	,,	8-10
Chestnuts	,,	15-17
Melons	each	none
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	20-24
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-20
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	16-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Mamboo Shoots	per lb.	20-25
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Broad Beans	,,	12-15
Cabbage	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Calutiflower	each	10-20
Cucumber	per lb.	none
Egg plant	,,	14-16
French Beans	,,	16-18
Peas	per lb.	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-6
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	5-8
Potatoes	,,	$5.00-$5.50
Parsnips	per bunch	3-6
Radishes	,,	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	20-22
Turnips	per bunch	3-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.60
Barley	,,	$5.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.50
E. Kilner,		
Carrots	per bunch	8-10
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	,,	17.25
Chief Instector.		
Milk		

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Agnes Dollar .....Feb. 17
Taiyo Maru .....Feb. 15
President Wilson ....Feb. 17
Ida .....Feb. 24
President Lincoln ....Mar. 10
Tengo Maru .....Mar. 12
FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Canada ..Feb. 12
Empress of Russia ..Feb. 24
FOR SEATTLE
Kaga Maru .....Feb. 11
President Jackson ....Feb. 18
President Jefferson ...Mar. 2
Africa Maru .....Mar. 4
Hawaii Maru .....Mar. 4
Pomona .....Mar. 5
President Grant .....Mar. 14
FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
Montague .....Mar. 4
Wawalona .....Mar. 6
West Jena .....Mar. 12
FOR NEW YORK
West Jester .....Feb. 22
Scottsburg .....Mar. 2
Stuart Dollar .....Mar. 4
Hefiero .....Mar. 4
City of Norwich ....Mar. 5
Bolton Castle .....Mar. 9
Toba Maru .....Mar. 13
Agamemnon .....Mar. 15
Celtic Prince .....Mar. 16
FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Glensanda .....Feb. 11
Troilus .....Feb. 14
Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 15
Khiva .....Feb. 17
Magricstar .....Feb. 20
Peleus .....Feb. 21
Laomedon .....Feb. 22
Kashima Maru .....Feb. 24
Helenus .....Mar. 2
Morea .....Mar. 3
Titan .....Mar. 8
Talthybius .....Mar. 10
Hakone Maru .....Mar. 10
Antolycus .....Mar. 15
Glenshane .....Mar. 16
Kashmir .....Mar. 17
FOR HAMBURG
Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 14
Weser .....Feb. 25
London Maru .....Mar. 6
Tsushima Maru .....Mar. 8
Haveiland .....Mar. 14
FOR ROTTERDAM
Schiedyk .....Feb. 25
FOR MARSEILLES
Angers .....Feb. 15
Azay le Rideau .....Mar. 15
FOR TRIESTE
Persia .....Feb. 24
FOR INDIA
Torilla .....Feb. 11
Sicilia .....Feb. 27
Lahore .....Mar. 8
Tanda .....Mar. 15

Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Embroideries

To be sold at Cost!

The cutting down of stocks at The Jade Tree is beginning in earnest with the sale of embroideries. The entire second floor is taken up with these, comprising table runners, wall hangings, and other straight pieces. These are marked in plain figures, in some cases below cost.

There are also more than two hundred embroidered coats in every pattern worn by the Chinese in the last two hundred years.

THE JADE TREE
171 Nanking Road,
At Lloyd Road Corner.

MAGAZINE

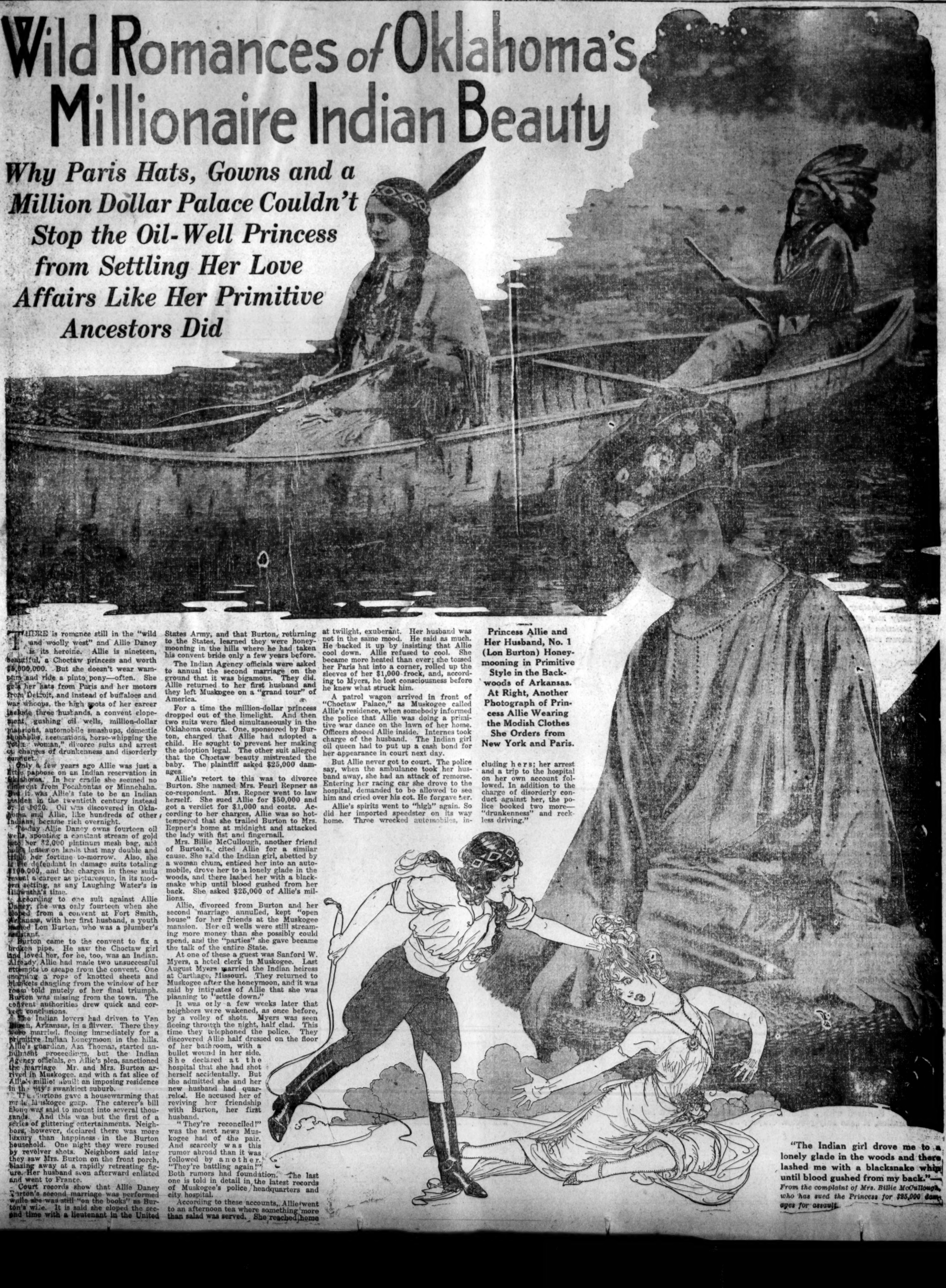
The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923

Wild Romances of Oklahoma's Millionaire Indian Beauty

Why Paris Hats, Gowns and a Million Dollar Palace Couldn't Stop the Oil-Well Princess from Settling Her Love Affairs Like Her Primitive Ancestors Did



Princess Allie and Her Husband, No. 1 (Lon Burton) Honeymooning in Primitive Style in the Backwoods of Arkansas. At Right, Another Photograph of Princess Allie Wearing the Modish Clothes She Orders from New York and Paris.

THERE is romance still in the "wild and woolly west" and Allie Daney is its heroine. Allie is nineteen, beautiful, a Choctaw princess and worth $5,000,000. But she doesn't wear wampum and ride a pinto pony—often. She gets her hats from Paris and her motors from Detroit, and instead of buffaloes and war whoops, the high spots of her career include three husbands, a convent elopement, gushing oil wells, million-dollar mansions, automobile smashups, domestic squabbles, recreations, horse-whipping the "other woman," divorce suits and arrest on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Only a few years ago Allie was just a little papoose on an Indian reservation in Oklahoma. In her cradle she seemed no different from Pocahontas or Minnehaha. But it was Allie's fate to be an Indian maiden in the twentieth century instead of in 1620. Oil was discovered in Oklahoma and Allie, like hundreds of other Indians, became rich overnight.

To-day Allie Daney owns fourteen oil wells, spouting a constant stream of gold into her $2,000 platinum mesh bag, and holds leases on lands that may double and treble her fortune to-morrow. Also, she is the defendant in damage suits totaling $100,000, and the charges in these suits reveal a career as picturesque, in its modern setting, as any Laughing Water's in Hiawatha's time.

According to one suit against Allie Daney, she was only fourteen when she eloped from a convent at Fort Smith, Arkansas, with her first husband, a youth named Lon Burton, who was a plumber's assistant.

Burton came to the convent to fix a broken pipe. He saw the Choctaw girl and loved her, for he, too, was an Indian. Already Allie had made two unsuccessful attempts to escape from the convent. One morning a rope of knotted sheets and blankets dangling from the window of her room told mutely of her final triumph. Burton was missing from the town. The convent authorities drew quick and correct conclusions.

The Indian lovers had driven to Van Buren, Arkansas, in a flivver. There they were married, fleeing immediately for a primitive Indian honeymoon in the hills. Allie's guardian, Asa Thomas, started annulment proceedings, but the Indian Agency officials, on Allie's plea, sanctioned the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Burton arrived in Muskogee, and with a fat slice of Allie's million built an imposing residence in the city's swankiest suburb.

The Burtons gave a housewarming that made Muskogee gasp. The caterer's bill flung was said to mount into several thousands. And this was but the first of a series of glittering entertainments. Neighbors, however, declared there was more luxury than happiness in the Burton household. One night they were roused by revolver shots. Neighbors said later they saw Mrs. Burton on the front porch, blazing away at a rapidly retreating figure. Her husband soon afterward enlisted and went to France.

Court records show that Allie Daney Burton's second marriage was performed while she was still "on the books" as Burton's wife. It is said she eloped the second time with a lieutenant in the United States Army, and that Burton, returning to the States, learned they were honeymooning in the hills where he had taken his convent bride only a few years before.

The Indian Agency officials were asked to annual the second marriage on the ground that it was bigamous. They did. Allie returned to her first husband and they left Muskogee on a "grand tour" of America.

For a time the million-dollar princess dropped out of the limelight. And then two suits were filed simultaneously in the Oklahoma courts. One, sponsored by Burton, charged that Allie had adopted a child. He sought to prevent her making the adoption legal. The other suit alleged that the Choctaw beauty mistreated the baby. The plaintiff asked $25,000 damages.

Allie's retort to this was to divorce Burton. She named Mrs. Pearl Repner as co-respondent. Mrs. Repner went to law herself. She sued Allie for $50,000 and got a verdict for $1,000 and costs. According to her charges, Allie was so hot-tempered that she trailed Burton to Mrs. Repner's home at midnight and attacked the lady with fist and fingernail.

Mrs. Billie McCullough, another friend of Burton's, cited Allie for a similar cause. She said the Indian girl, abetted by a woman chum, enticed her into an automobile, drove her to a lonely glade in the woods, and there lashed her with a blacksnake whip until blood gushed from her back. She asked $25,000 of Allie's millions.

Allie, divorced from Burton and her second marriage annulled, kept "open house" for her friends at the Muskogee mansion. Her oil wells were still streaming more money than she possibly could spend, and the "parties" she gave became the talk of the entire State.

At one of these a guest was Sanford W. Myers, a hotel clerk in Muskogee. Last August Myers married the Indian heiress at Carthage, Missouri. They returned to Muskogee after the honeymoon, and it was said by intimates of Allie that she was planning to "settle down."

It was only a few weeks later that neighbors were wakened, as once before, by a volley of shots. Myers was seen fleeing through the night, half clad. This time they telephoned the police. They discovered Allie half dressed on the floor of her bathroom, with a bullet wound in her side. She declared at the hospital that she had shot herself accidentally. But she admitted she and her new husband had quarreled. He accused her of reviving her friendship with Burton, her first husband.

"They're reconciled!" was the next news Muskogee had of the pair. And scarcely was this rumor abroad than it was followed by another. "They're battling again!" Both rumors had foundation. The last one is told in detail in the latest records of Muskogee's police headquarters and city hospital.

According to these accounts, Allie went to an afternoon tea where something more than salad was served. She reached home at twilight, exuberant. Her husband was not in the same mood. He said as much. He backed it up by insisting that Allie cool down. Allie refused to cool. She became more heated than ever; she tossed her Paris hat into a corner, rolled up the sleeves of her $1,000 frock, and, according to Myers, he lost consciousness before he knew what struck him.

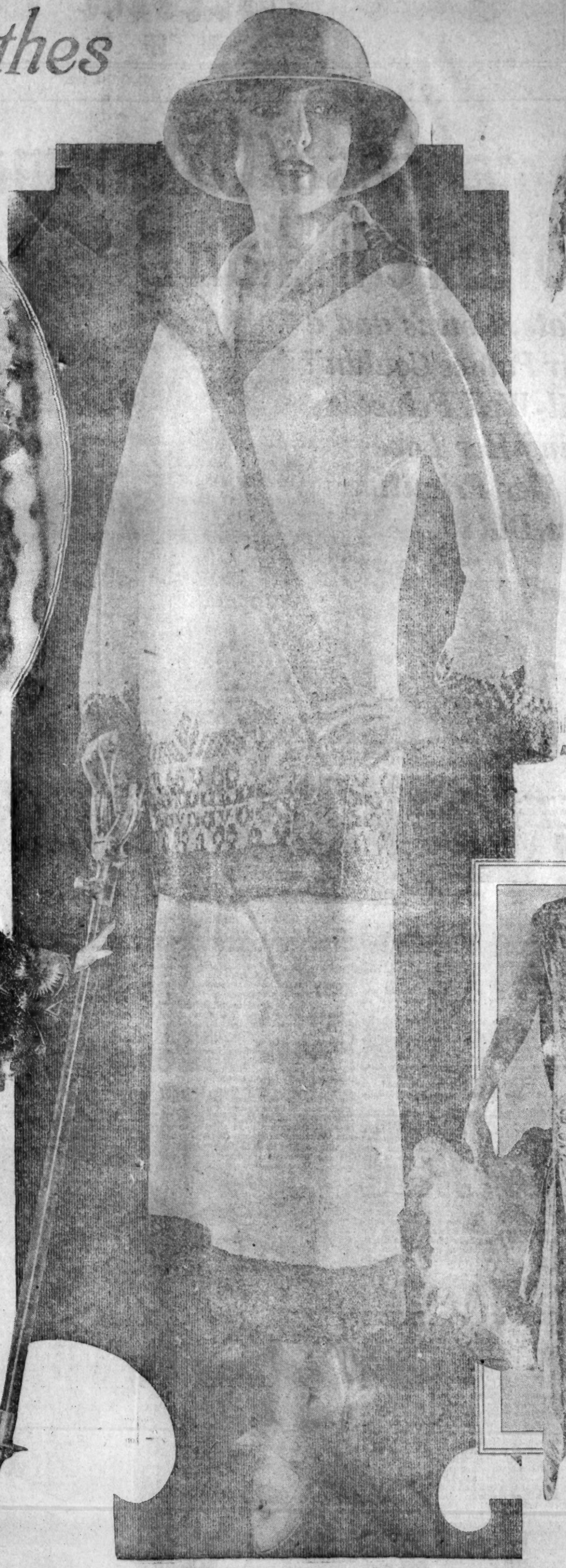
A patrol wagon arrived in front of "Choctaw Palace," as Muskogee called Allie's residence, when somebody informed the police that Allie was doing a primitive war dance on the lawn of her home. Officers shooed Allie inside. Internes took charge of the husband. The Indian girl oil queen had to put up a cash bond for her appearance in court next day.

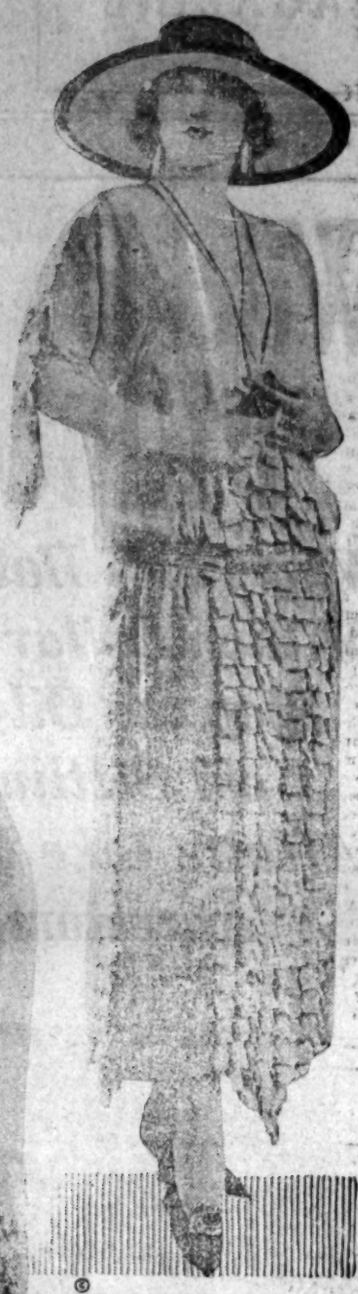
But Allie never got to court. The police say, when the ambulance took her husband away, she had an attack of remorse. Entering her racing car she drove to the hospital, demanded to be allowed to see him and cried over his cot. He forgave her.

Allie's spirits went to "high" again. So did her imported speedster on its way home. Three wrecked automobiles, including hers; her arrest and a trip to the hospital on her own account followed. In addition to the charge of disorderly conduct against her, the police booked two more—"drunkenness" and reckless driving."

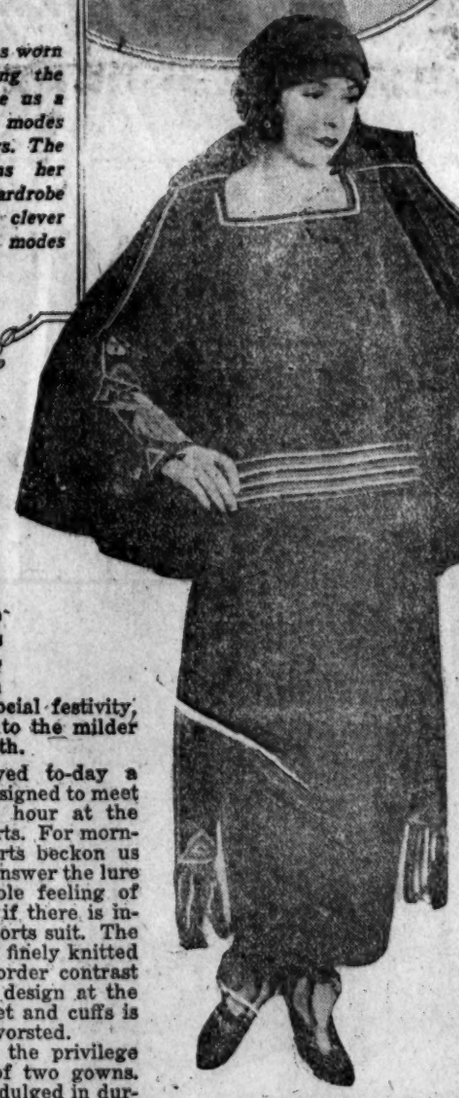
"The Indian girl drove me to a lonely glade in the woods and there lashed me with a blacksnake whip until blood gushed from my back."—*From the complaint of Mrs. Billie McCullough, who has sued the Princess for $25,000 damages for assault.*

Sunshine Clothes





© Bonnell Teller & Co



The clothes worn in the South during the Winter season give us a cue to the northern modes of later Spring days. The woman who plans her warm-weather wardrobe early may make a clever selection from the modes shown to-day.

WHEN the chill winds of the northern climate begin to interfere with social festivity, Madame packs off to the milder climate of the South.

There is displayed to-day a variety of clothes designed to meet the need of every hour at the warm-weather resorts. For morning wear, when sports beckon us outdoors, one may answer the lure with the comfortable feeling of being well dressed if there is included a knitted sports suit. The one illustrated is of finely knitted wool, showing a border contrast at all edges. The design at the bottom of the jacket and cuffs is knitted in colored worsted.

Afternoon offers the privilege of selecting either of two gowns. The bridge game indulged in during the lazy hours after lunch finds the sheer crepe silk frock appropriate. Looped bands of self-material, falling like petals down the front and sides, and patching a fold on the sleeves lend grace to the line. The other frock is of French serge, and its interesting little cape may be thrown back from the shoulders or drawn forward.

Simplicity marks the snug-fitting straw hat, with its crown embroidered in ribbon daisies.

Casino and club at the Winter resort demand formal dress for their evening affairs. And what more becoming model could be selected than the straight-line gown of scintillating metal cloth? Suffused with a faintly discernible Persian design for decoration, it asks only piquant drapery at the waistline.

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Door Furniture Attracts Attention Of Householders

One result of the present day revolt against the overcrowding of rooms with either furiture or ornaments has been a far more critical judgment on questions of detail to which small attention used to be given. Door furniture, for instance, is a minor matter which is gaining in interest. Although perhaps it is one with which, even now, the architect rather than the householder concerns himself, this need not be the case. When papering and painting and generally beautifying a house that has become shabby, how much may be achieved if the door furniture, when this is either the worse for wear or badly designed, is replaced by some of the really beautiful metal work of which a large choice in patterns of all periods is to be had nowadays?

It is generally accepted that in a period room all the metal work, including electric light fittings, fire irons and door furniture, should harmonise. Beautiful reproductions of old door handles are to be found. One firm, for instance, has bronze handles which are copies of those on the doors at Hampton Court. They also make "mock" box locks, with which, by-the-by, door plates are never used. One of these locks in the Georgian style, which was especially designed for the doors of a very large house, had the keyhole surmounted by the monogram of the owner.

The Queen Anne oval handle is very popular either plain or decorated. A simple and refined set of door furniture designed for and used very largely in the historic home of a member of the English Royal family, has oval handles with a laurel leaf edging, and the escutcheon is in the form of a laurel wreath.

The use of glass door furniture seems to be on the increase, one firm showing as many as 30 to 35 different patterns in molded and cut glass, from a plain "bullet" handle, which is a ball of polished crystal glass, to a handle glass in the form of the pomegranate seen in so much of the Georgian decoration. A glass handle adapted from the bronze one at Hampton Court is especially fine. These glass handles are generally set in a "rose" of oxidised silver, as the metal plate with which it is fixed on the door is called.

The idea of supplying a note of color in door furniture is distinctly new and its effect, if judiciously used, is decidedly pleasing. These colored sets are made of enameled steel and require no polishing or cleaning. It was originally intended to have them in all colors, but it was found that when a customer brought a pattern of the silk used in her drawing-room and wanted just one handle made to go with it the cost of making a single handle to match a shade was too great, so that it was decided to limit the colors to white, cream, black, dark blue, mauve, post office red, light green, orange, and silver-gray.

In a room with a mauve wall paper, mauve door furniture looks very well on a dark oak door; and in another room, which has walls of old gold, and orange pottery on the mantelpiece, on the dark oak door appears another touch of orange in the form of handle and doorplate.

-:- Science Makes Women Beautiful -:-

SOME women are born beautiful; others acquire beauty. Dr. W. Augustus Pratt, famous New York plastic surgeon, helps 'em acquire it. With one preparation he removes blemished skin from the face which he then covers with rice paper until a new and beautiful skin replaces the old one. For those women who want large, soulful eyes a slight slit in the corner of the eyeball, a pulling back of the skin of the eye—and they have 'em. An application of frozen carbon dioxide removes blemishes and birthmarks in ten days.

Care Of Real Lace

When real lace is not being used it should be kept covered with some soft material, but must not be wrapped in paper. Chemicals are used in the production of some kinds of paper, and these will often discolor linen and lace, so it is not always advisable to use paper as a wrapping for valuable materials.

When real lace is soiled it should either be washed or sent to the cleaners without delay, because dirt will soon rot the threads and cause holes to appear.

If the lace is washed at home it should be soaked for two hours in cold water to which a pinch of borax has been added, and then squeezed. Lace of any kind should never be twisted or wrung. The lace should be put in a stiff lather made with warm water and Castile soap, and afterwards squeezed very gently between the palms of the hands. Should any soil still remain repeat the soaking until it is quite clean.

To stiffen the lace slightly dissolve a couple of knobs of loaf sugar in a little cold water and steep the lace for a few minutes, squeezing it as before.

After folding the ironing blanket several times, the lace should be pulled into shape and carefully pinned on it. Cover it with a piece of clean muslin and iron it with a moderately warm iron.

-:- Helpful Hints -:-

SEWING RUG RAGS

Rags for hand-made rugs, whether to be knitted, braided, or crocheted, should have no raw edges at the seams. The trick, then, is in the "double" folding of the rags before sewing the seam. Place the right sides of two rags together as if to sew a straight seam; now fold lengthwise, which makes four thicknesses; sew across and fasten. Take hold of one rag with each hand and pull. The raw edges of the seam will deftly draw inside, where they are held firmly. The smooth seams greatly facilitate winding the rags and working them into rugs.

TO RENEW COTTON BATTS

An excellent way to renew cotton batts in old comforters is to remove the covers and spread the batts out of doors, on a clear evening when the dew is sure to fall, on bushes or low, wide trees, permitting them to remain out all night and the next day until thoroughly dried by the sun. This may be done in winter as well as summer, if the night is clear. Under this treatment the batts will become as fluffy as new, and a joy to replace in clean fresh covers.

VEGETABLE FIBERS

To distinguish cloth made from animal products, as silk and wool, from vegetable products like cotton, flax, and jute, burn a small portion slowly, and use sight and smell as detectives. Silk and wool will have a little charred edge and give out the odor of burnt feathers. Vegetable productions, on the contrary, burn quickly and have no smell.

Cotton can be distinguished from flax, under a magnifying glass, by its long, flat threads like ribbons, twisted in spirals, while flax looks like stalks of bamboo with knots at intervals and round fibers. A good strong reading glass will bring out these differences. It is best to ravel enough of the fabric at one edge to pull out a few of the warp threads (those that run lengthwise), as these are more liable to form an admixture with cotton than those that run from side to side, which are called weft or woof.

Another way to distinguish linen from cotton is slightly to moisten the finger and touch it lightly to one side of the fabric. If it be linen, the moisture will rapidly spread and appear at once on the other side. Upon cotton, the moisture will spread little. This test is for thin goods. For the thick, use a small sponge or a wad of cloth. Linen transmits moisture so rapidly that it can readily be detected. Where the two may be mixed it is necessary to take a teaspoonful of caustic soda or potash in a cup of water. In this plunge the sample and allow it to remain half an hour. Then, if the fabric pulls apart readily, it is pure linen, which is rotted by the alkali. Should it remain strong, it is undoubtedly cotton. Should it pull apart one way and be strong the other way, the easily pulled warp or woof is linen.

TESTS FOR THE QUALITY

The quality of silk may be found by taking one part of nitric acid to 20 parts of water into which should be dipped a few threads raveled from the warp. In a few minutes, if this is pure silk, it will turn yellow; if cotton, it will be unchanged. In silk goods adulteration will be found in the warp alone. To test the strength of silk fabrics, no acids are necessary. If when a piece is scraped across the grain or diagonally, the threads split apart, leaving a space between them, the quality of silk is not first-class. Again, tear a piece of the goods, and if it puckers along the selvage, it is strong.

Two-ply yarns are made by twisting two threads together and adulteration is produced by using with the wool one thread of cotton. By untwisting the ply and applying a match to the end of one and then the other, one can tell the cotton, if there is any, by its way of flashing up and burning swiftly and by its lack of odor, whereas the wool, as we have said before, smells like burning hair or feathers.

Why Clothes Must Be Aired

Although it is dangerous to wear damp clothes, it is not generally all textile fabrics absorb moisture from the air.

Cotton, in its natural state always holds about one-tenth of its weight of water. Wool and silk absorb moisture more abundantly and usually contain twice as much as cotton.

The complete removal of moisture from fabrics requires a prolonged heating at the boiling point of water. But when the dried fabric is again exposed to the air it regains in a few minutes almost all the moisture which it has lost. So that it is impossible to wear bonedry clothes.

At this season of the year it is advisable to air all clothes immediately before use to remove excessive moisture.

Feather Flowers

Do you want a touch of brilliant yet soft color in your room? Then try the effect of a few feather flowers. These blossoms on tall stems are the latest decorative novelty. In lovely pale yellows, rose color, mauve and flame are to be seen tulips reminiscent of those in Rockingham china, and there are delphiniums also, with blue flowers shading to purple. They seem to be made of ordinary barn-door fowls' feathers and involve no cruelty to the bird, but the colors in which they are dyed are exceptionally beautiful. A little white jug full of yellow and red tulips and blue delphiniums on a mantelpiece near a center mirror, in a red-lacquered frame, with just above them the red shade of an electric light, is a refreshing and cheering sight.

-:- Old Irish Glass -:-

....His shop is now completely stored
With choicest glass from Waterford ....
Salts, Mustards, Salads, Butter Keelers,
And all that's sold by other dealers,
Engraved or cut in newest taste,
Or plain, whichever pleases best.
Lustres repaired or polished bright
And broken glasses matched at sight.
Hall globes of every size and shape,
Or old ones hung or mounted cheap ....

Who would recognise nowadays in this little verse a bold advertisement? But it is, in fact, a trade circular of 1790, sent out by a well-known glasshouse of Cork, and gives us an amusing clue to the designs then in vogue.

It was that period, distinguished also for brilliancy in England, which saw the first gleaming of "Old Irish glass" at Waterford in Ireland. The original patterns, prepared there, were introduced in the 1780's and 1790's and during the Regency to many other of the Irish glass-houses. Londonderry and Cork taking the lead in productiveness. The pieces of this period are the ones for which enthusiasts are searching the Kingdom today. Alas! much modern and old Continental ware of a certain similarity is palmed off on the credulous by plausible dealers as genuine Waterford.

Nevertheless the amateur collector wants to possess a few pieces of Irish glass simply for their intrinsic beauty. A faint bluish tinge, produced by a touch of cobalt in the metal, remains, roughly speaking, a characteristic of Waterford, although after 1820 that glass merged gradually into a clear white. (Now the faint blue is religiously added by the faking fraternity to deceive innocents abroad.) When Waterford is grouped with French or English pieces, the tint is very apparent, and it certainly gives luster and, when known to be genuine, adds peculiar attraction to the Irish pieces.

If we are planning to buy, let us examine the pontil mark underneath. Previous to 1800 a roughness of finish was characteristic which cannot be faked. After this date the roughness was ground off, and later the finish becomes quite smooth.

Serrated edges and unevenness of cutting in the pattern are another guide, especially in the fruit baskets with turned-over edge, or "cockedhat" design, in jelly syllabub glasses or claret jugs, and in the twisted "writhen" cutting of Venetian tradition in the "piggins" for honey, sugar, and pickles. Very lovely are those jars for the strange sweetmeats such as fruit pastes and conserve of roseleaves which our great-grandmothers were wont to make. The crystal clearness of sound in the "ring" of a goblet can tell us something too.

We are assured that a few years ago, you were quite likely to find in a Dublin shop perhaps, a small pair of exquisitely cut candlesticks for 10 shillings. Now you may give 100 pounds for exactly the same thing, if you are fortunate enough to find it. Those same small candlesticks with the square base, about five or six inches high, and hung with enchanting diamond and triangular drops, so ideal for the tete-a-tete dinner, hail from the days of the Regency.

Luster chandeliers, often introduced as "Waterford," are more often than not in reality of French extraction.

Jewelry And Art In China And Tibet

We have all become aware of the very great beauty of semiprecious stones, and as our delight in craftsmanship increases, our interest grows keener in the handsettings to which they lend themselves with particular responsiveness.

Thirty years ago cornelians, crystals, agates, and glass played no part in the adornment of American or European women, but we have learned from the East what wonderful surfaces they present for carving and how fitful and mysterious are their lights which glow in the hearts of them.

SMOLDERING FIRES

China and Japan are rich in fiery stones. The writer has seen lately an exhibit including among other art works, necklaces of strange-colored beads and pendants of fascinating form admirably carved. The smoldering fires of cornelian, the sea-mist blue of agate, the yellows and rarely seen red of amber, the ruby heart of black crystal, the candid blue of Pekin glass, the ceramic-blue of turquoise matrix, the ascending scale of tones from pink to red in seed corals, all sang together in one chromatic case. Settings of chased and enameled silver, dainty tassels of pearls, fine beadings and modelings express and develop the character of these stones.

The same collection offers embroidered panels, rare Thibetan scrolls and Dai Lama pictures as decorations for our walls. Boxes, vases and lamps of incised lacquer are as vivid as flame. Mandarin robes suggest a negligee more entrancing than formal dress.

TWO LITTLE BUDDHAS

In the Province of Szechuen at the head of navigation on the Yangtszekiang, long, long ago someone fashioned two little metal Buddhas and in order that they should never be hungry placed within them tiny parcels of food, tightly bound with thread. The generations passed and the little Buddhas set in peaceful contemplation, oblivious of eating. Then one day they started together on a long journey down the river and over the ocean to a land of whose ideas they had never heard and whose noises were louder than those of many medicine men in the Province of Szechuen. The food which they had left at peace so very long was found and broken up by curious fingers; the little Buddhas were exhibited, their cleft palms and inverted soles wondered about by the ignorant. People patted them, laughed at them, asked questions. Yet the two little figures are forever serene, indifferent as to whether you buy them or I buy them and whether they continue to live with the rainbow jewelery and the flowery embroideries which clever people with slanting black eyes have made and sent far away for all to have who want them enough.

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THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ½-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923

Mexico Now Has Good Government

While the honest German burgher views the activity of the government printing presses with increasing alarm, and the Russian moujik attaches several yards of stamps costing untold roubles when he goes to mail a letter, the native of Mexico merrily jingles gold and silver all the time.

No paper money for him, thank you, he's had some, according to J. H. Blakeney, Manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Mexico City.

"The people of Mexico won't have anything to do with paper money," he says. "They won't touch it no mater how many generals ornament the face of it. With the Mexicans it is coin of the realm or nothing.

"Their aversion to paper money is the result of their unfortunate experiences during the numerous revolutions of the past decade. Every little bandit chief or revolutionary general, in the good old days for Mexican liberators, started out his proclaimed mission of freeing the country by corralling all the cash in his particular territory as his strictly private and personal perquisite, giving in exchange elaborately engraved certificates emblazoned with his distinguished features in the center, flanked by his titles on one side and his victories on the other.

"The long-suffering Mexicans soon found out that these works of art had no exchange value that could be measured in terms of tortillas or frijoles. Consequently they prefer a sackful of pesos to the biggest wad of bills that was ever bound with a rubber band.

"The present government is probably the most stable Mexico has ever known since the days of the Aztecs. Banditry and lawlessness have been practically stamped out and agriculture and industry encouraged.

"The country has good railway systems, but modern highways, save in the larger cities and the country immediately surrounding, are practically unknown. However some very ambitious road building projects are contemplated and the next few years will see considerable development.

"Plans are being made to build a national highway, to be called the Meridian Road, which will extend from Laredo, Texas, on the border, through the principal cities, terminating in the national capital, Mexico City, a distance of 1,000 miles. This road which it is estimated will cost about 25 million pesos will be to Mexico what the Lincoln Highway is to the United States.

"The building of roads naturally means increased use of automobiles, especially bus lines. There are private bus lines in some of the cities, while the Mexico City Tramway Company operates a fleet of twelve busses to supplement its traction system. Further bus and truck line extension depends almost entirely on road improvement.

"Goodyear products, especially pneumatic tires and rubber heels, are enjoying their share of the popular esteem for American goods. The popularity of rubber heels is growing in Mexico as everywhere else.

"Mexico is our neighbor and one of our best customers. Her people are hospitable and friendly to a degree, and they will go more than half way to meet American business men of tact and sympathetic understanding."

Sales Records Set In Nation

For the fifth consecutive year Buick was awarded first place at the New York and Chicago national automobile shows. The honor position is awarded annually to the manufacturer who tops the list with gross volume of business and the Buick Motor Company again has the distinction of occupying the topmost notch.

In California since the announcement of the 1923 Buicks last August, all registration records for quality cars have been broken. Each month the sales have increased and on December 31 there had been 4,486 Buicks registered in California since August 1.

The same impetus has been given Buick sales in other parts of the United States, as the output of the factory was taxed to its utmost capacity even during the winter months. There is such a tremendous demand for Buicks that the work cannot be interrupted even to take account of stock on hand.

In the first five months that the 1923 Buick product was being built over 75,000 cars were manufactured and shipped from the Buick factories, as high as 1,000 Buicks being shipped in a single day.

According to advices received by R. F. Thompson, general manager of the Howard Automobile Company, from the factory officials, the Buick again was the center of attraction at the New York show and repeated its New York success at the annual national exhibit in Chicago.

The sport roadster and sport touring models divided the honors with the touring sedans, as these new creations created quite a furor among show visitors. The distinctive character of both the six-cylinder and four-cylinder Buick models served to make the valve-in-head automobiles the subject of favorable discussion wherever new motor car creations were displayed.

French Auto Trade Reported As Better

The French automotive industry is recovering rapidly, says Assistant Trade Commissioner Singer, Paris, in a report to the Automotive Division of the Department of Commerce. French automotive manufacturers, according to Mr. Singer, attach great importance to the seventeenth International Automobile Salon, held recently in Paris, as it was the first exhibition since the war where they were able to display the limit of their ability. The salon was divided into two parts—the smaller cars with a cylinder capacity of 1,100 cubic centimetres and under, making up one group and all commercial vehicles and bicycles making up the other.

Prices of French motor vehicles were about the same as last year except for the increase due to the wider use of the four-wheel brake. Several firms turned out new models, generally low powered, such as the new six-horse power Renault, ten-horse power Bolsin eleven-horse power Belege, twelve-horse power Delaunay-Belleville. The new French Omegasix was apparently very favorably received by the public. It is equipped with an eleven-horse power motor, six cylinders in line, overhead valves, bore 65 millimetre, strok 100 millimetre, motor speed 2,800 revolutions per minute and magneto ignition three speeds forward, one reverse, brakes on all four wheels and electric starter and lighting systems. The Omerga-six consumes approximately eleven litres of gasoline per 100 kilometers, and is manufactured by Cadoux and Dauleck, engineers, main office No. 72 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, capitalised at 24,000,000 francs.

Packard Installs Machine For The Grinding Crankshaft

Of interest in the automobile world is the announcement of the installation in the Packard factory at Detroit of a new machine, massive in [illegible] almost human in its [illegible] for the grinding of the [illegible] the crank pin throws on the crankshaft.

There are twelve of these throws to be ground in a single six crankshaft and the operation formerly required the use of several machines. The new grinder, however, by the use of a series of cams, does all of the work in one operation, and, what is more important, it is claimed that it does it perfectly.

It takes fifty-five machines, according to Col. Vincent, head of the Packard engineering staff, to convert a rough forging into a crankshaft, and each machine is so equipped with precision instrument, that each operation is done exactly the same on each piece.

When the work is completed every crankshaft goes through a most rigid inspection with instruments which are constantly checked up with master measuring clocks guaranteed to be perfect within one-millionth part of an inch.

Australia Gets Most Tires From America

The United States leads as a source of Australian tire imports, in spite of the fact that certain United States manufacturers do all their export business to Australia from branch factories in Canada, which ranks next to France in the Australian tire trade, according to an analysis made by the Rubber Division of the Department of Commerce.

In New South Wales and South Australia, American tires apparently are particularly strong. In Victoria imports from France are heaviest. In Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, tires from the United States and Canada get practically all the import business. Statistics furnished by the Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, show that New South Wales is the principal tire market followed by Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland in the order named.

Total tire imports of Australia in the three months period, May to July, inclusive, 1922, were: From the United States, £103,180; from France, £60,784; from Canada, £60,665; from the United Kingdom, £18,978; from Italy, £1,649; from New Zealand, £403; from Switzerland, £69.

Rubber Roadway In Singapore

Singapore, February 6, 1923.—The "Cresson" Paving Blocks, manufactured by the Netherlands Gutta-Percha Company of Singapore are 9 inches long by 3 inches wide by 3-¼" deep and consist of a hard basic compound with approximately ⅝" of rubber capping directly vulcanised on the 3" width of face.

2. A test piece of roadway of 50 square yards (30' X 15') consisting of these blocks on a foundation of six inches of cement concrete has been laid in front of the Chief Examination Box Office at one of the main exits of the Singapore Harbor Board's premises. This piece of roadway was officially opened to traffic on July 6 1922.

3. The approximate Tonnage of loaded vehicles such as motor lorries, wagons, bullock carts, etc., (excluding passenger and unloaded vehicles) passing over or brought to rest on the test piece has been on an average 18 to 20,000 tons per mensem.

The average total tonnage however of loaded and unloaded vehicles traversing this test area would approximate to some 30,000 tons per mensem. Therefore up to date it can be assumed a total of some 200,000 tons have passed over this test area.

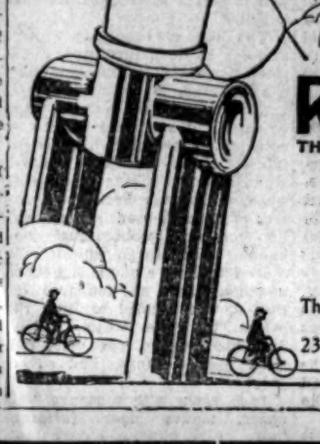
4. A close examination however discloses no signs of wear in the rubber capping surface and only in two places can any signs of movement be detected, being in both cases in the nature of a course of the blocks creeping forward to a trifling extent and which may be probably be attributed to a slight movement in the granite curbs placed at each end of the test portion to enclose the area.

The surface shows no signs of slipping or skidding which is surprising in view of the test portion being subjected to fast and slow moving traffic in addition to heavily laden lorries and wagons pulling up on it and restarting, it being, as mentioned above, laid outside one of the busiest box offices on the Board's premises where the main cargo traffic has to stop while documents are being dealt with.

The roadway is exposed to the full rays of the sun and has received no special treatment or consideration since being laid.

5. It would appear therefore that the "Cresson" system of Rubber Block paving is a very marked advance in the problem of the adaption of rubber to road surfacing without the use of iron clamps or other mechanical attachments.

6. The initial cost is however at present the deterrent to its more extensive use and this is the problem to which its manufacturers should apply themselves if they hope for this system to be generally adopted on a big scale.



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The World Conference On Education

BY DR. FRANK F. BUNKER

The National Education Association of the United States, through its committee on foreign relations, which is headed by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Maine, has announced that its annual meeting, to be held this year in Oakland, San Francisco, June 28 and July 6, is to comprise a World Conference on Education. Accordingly all the educational organisations and agencies in every nation in the world have been invited to send delegates and thus to participate in the deliberations of this great gathering.

A meeting such as this, fostered by the largest and perhaps the most powerful organisation of teachers and other educators in the world, called for the purpose of promoting friendly understanding among peoples, coming at this time is most opportune.

ERA OF INTERNATIONALISM

Without any doubt the world is entering upon an era which the historian of the future will label "the era of internationalism." It will prove to be the period when the nations and peoples of the earth will shake down into adjustment. Geographical discovery and scientific advance have now brought every portion of the earth into intimate contact. There is no region, however remote, and no people, however secluded, that now remain untouched by the currents of world traffic and of world politics. Whether the stupendous readjustments which must be made in this new era into which the world is entering can be effected without further appeal to the God of War, who never fails to exact a frightful toll from his votaries, depends, in the last analysis, upon whether men's sympathies and understanding have kept pace with the expending geographical horizon and have drawn a circle large enough to include the whole world.

THE INTERNATIONAL MIND

In this task of developing the international attitude of mind, obviously the institution of the school can be made an agent of first importance. The Prussians have long had a saying that whatever you would have appear in the life of a nation, you must put into its schools. And for all time Germany will stand as a sinister example of what can be achieved when all the agencies at the command of the State are directed to the accomplishment of a single purpose.

One of the functions of the school is to pass on to successive generations the accumulated stores of knowledge, but quite apart from this it has tremendous possibilities as an agent of internationalism through the power of the school to color education, as Sir Auckland Geddes put the matter in a notable address on education.

THE "COLOR OF EDUCATION"

Sir Auckland made clear the meaning he wished the phrase to convey by referring to the schooling which his brother and himself received. One obtained his early education in the schools of Scotland; the other in the schools of England. At the time one of these countries was distinctly unfriendly to France while the other was favorable. The facts taught in the respective schools were not very different but out of the schools of one there came a young man who all his life has had to combat a bias against France; while the attitude of the other brother was friendly from the first. That is to say while the factual content of education in the two instances was essentially the same, the "color of education" was profoundly different.

The subject matter of study deals with the intellectual processes mainly, while the "color of education" is an emotional matter. As behavior is determined, for the most part, by sentiment and prejudice, rather than by reason, it is easy to perceive that the "color of education" means vastly more in influencing the relationship of peoples than does the factual content of school courses; and yet in our schools the "color of education" in respect to other nations is given little or no attention, largely because the school, in consideration of the proper scope of its activities has not yet evolved beyond the theory of nationalism.

If the nations of the world are to live together in an atmosphere of mutual respect and consideration, it will be because in each there develops a group of citizens, powerful enough in influence to direct the policies of State, who rise above all selfish considerations and view the problems affecting relations in the light of the universal good. This means, first of all, that the people must know the truth about one another. It means that they must know the conditions under which each has developed in order that one another's needs, aspirations and character may be understood and accurately evaluated. It means maintaining an intimate acquaintanceship with the currents of significant social movements in each country as these ebb and flow. And, on the emotional side, the side that is peculiarly sensitive to the "color of education," it means that the mind must be saturated with kindliness, with friendliness, with good will.

THE CALL

The great responsibility of the school as well as its great opportunity, in developing that attitude of mind which is responsive to world relationships is recognised by the National Education Association. In its call to the nations to participate in this World Conference, the committee in charge has put the matter in a clear and forceful way, as the following paragraph shows:

"The dynamic forces which make for peace or war are formed when the young are taught. The teacher, whether mother, priest or schoolmaster is the real maker of history, and the school will shape the destiny of tomorrow. It is fitting, therefore, that the educational forces of the world should join hands in sympathetic comradeship. Out of this movement may issue a spirit in which international hatreds shall cease and be replaced by a friendly competition for the betterment of mankind, securing for all men more equal opportunity and the removal of unjust discriminations against any people because of fortune, race, or creed. It is the duty of the school to see that the waters of the well of peace are kept pure."

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

As already announced the Pan-Pacific Union has undertaken to assist the National Educational Association in bringing this World Conference on Education to the attention of the educators and educational organisations of the Pacific region. In this effort the Union has compiled a list of the government officials in charge of education, the principal educational associations and institutions, and the principal news and educational periodicals of Pacific countries, and is sending out to this list by each mail information concerning the Conference in the hope that strong delegations from every country will attend.

In addition, the National Education Association has invited the Pan-Pacific Union to hold a sub-conference of Pacific educators at the Oakland-San Francisco meeting. This invitation has been accepted and work on the program is now well advanced.

As the time at the disposal of the sub-coference will be limited it is thought best not to scatter discussion over a number of matters but to center upon one thing and to try to get somewhere with it. One of the important resolutions adopted at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference was this: "That all possible educational agencies be utilised to eliminate racial perjudice and antagonism, and to promote better understanding and co-operation among the peoples of the Pacific." It is proposed that the program of the sub-conference be organised about the question: "How can the educational agencies of Pacific countries best promote international understanding and friendliness?"

The tentative program as now outlined follows:

General Theme: How can the educational agencies of Pacific countries best promote international understanding and friendliness?

1. General Introductory Papers:
1. Chief Divisions of School Systems: Institutions of Higher Learning
(Universities) .....
Schools of the Secondary Division
(High Schools) .....
Schools of the Elementary Division
(Common Schools) .....
3. Special Institutions and Organisations:
Teacher-training institutions ..
Theological schools and departments .....
Associations of teachers .....
Text-book publishing firms ...
Public libraries .....
4. Special Subjects of Study:
The Teaching of History .....
The Teaching of Civics .....
The Teaching of Economics ..
The Teaching of Geography ...
The Teaching of Literature ...
The Teaching of the Arts .....
The Teaching of Morals .....

(Please observe: That addresses are limited to fifteen minutes each and that a written copy of each must be filed with the Secretary as soon as presented.)

It is expected that every country of the Pacific will be represented on the program by its leaders in educational thought and practice. It is hoped that the addresses taken together will comprise a body of practical suggestions for furthering international good will that educational agencies everywhere will find helpful. If the program develops as desired the Pan-Pacific Union will undertake to print the symposium and distribute it widely among the educational institutions and agencies of the Pacific region.

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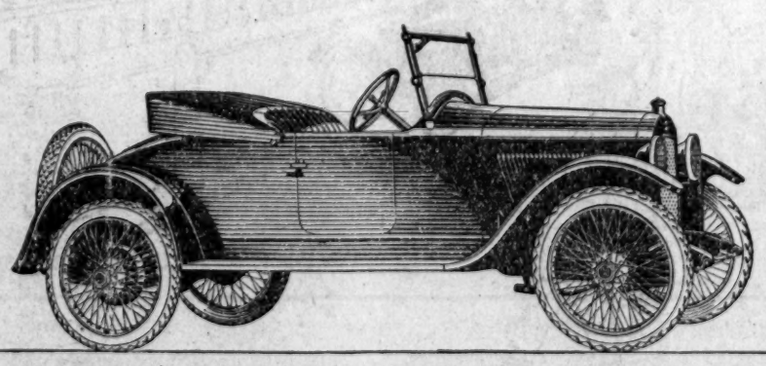

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Browse With Me

World Phenomena—Notes And Queries

BY W. R. MACKAY

There are certain persons in this world who add "too many holidays" (for other people) to the list of things they grumble at. New York has not escaped them, which calls to mind certain sections of the city where stores, groceries and delicatessens are run for the most part by Jews.

As the Jew, to conform to the laws of his church, must close his place of business on Saturday, and to conform to the law of the land must close it also on Sunday, this is rather hard on the shopper who makes a Jewish establishment his family shopping place. The Gentile groans concerning the Saturday closing and the Jew concerning the Sunday closing (where they are observed)—that is those Jews and Gentiles who add holidays to their list of antipathies. To have peace in our midst something, of course, should be done to remedy matters, and on this point the following solution is offered:

As every one knows, the earth during its journey round the sun spins on its own axis, making a complete revolution once in about twenty-four hours, the spinning being from west to east.

So that, when London has turned to where it is "underneath" the sun and the noon hour in London is registered, to New Yorkers the sun has only risen above the horizon and the clocks strike the hour of 7 a.m. Five hours later New York, has spun "under" the sun, which Londoners see sinking in the west, for it is 5 p.m. in London.

That is, if our magic carpet left London at noon and dropped us immediately in New York we should be in time for breakfast, and vice versa if we left New York at noon we should be dropped in London in time for 5 o'clock tea.

* * *

A circle is divided into 360 degrees. New York is about 75 of degrees west of London, and with the sun covering 15 degrees an hour let us follow a Jew and a Gentile, both leaving London at noon, the Gentile going eastward toward Palestine and the Jew westward toward New York.

Seventy-five degrees east of London the magic carpet of the Gentile is over the northern Himalayas, where the clocks strike 5 p.m. and the sun is just above the western horizon. At the same moment the Jew catches his sight of New York and sees early risers snatching a 7 a.m. breakfast, preparatory to fighting for their lives in a Saturday morning subway crowd.

Onward with the magic carpet, and 75 degrees eastward, the Gentile is over the great Pacific, with the smell of chrysanthemums forty minutes behind him, but he has not seen them because Japan was in darkness and the clocks had not long ago struck 9 p.m. And at this moment the Jew is eagerly looking out for Honolulu, having left the sun so far behind him that it is not yet above the horizon, and in ten minutes the Honolulu clocks will strike 2 a.m. Saturday.

Then the last lap of the journey, one of 30 degrees, and at midnight Saturday the Gentile reaches the 180th meridian of longitude, or, let us say, the Fiji Islands. At the same moment the Jew makes his landing also, having again outdistanced the sun, so that from 2 o'clock Saturday morning his time is now midnight Friday.

No, they cannot participate in the Fijian dance, because the Sabbath of both, Jew and Gentile begins a moment later, for to the Jew the day before him is Saturday and to the Gentle it is Sunday.

This is indeed a very perilous situation, but the nations of the world have been prepared for it and have agreed upon an international date line, west of which is Saturday and east of which is Sunday, and although the zigzagging imaginary line passes east of Fiji navigators still rectify their dates on the 180th meridian. This eases one's mind concerning Fiji, and why not, then, remove all Jews and Gentiles who object to the double holiday at the week end to Fiji—or the surrounding ocean.

* * *

There is a region in the world 140,000 miles in extent where water is found so near the surface in all parts that the grass is green actually throughout the whole year.

It is the richest agricultural land in an entire continent—rich sandy loam, and, contrary to the ethics of wooded countries, the soil is of great depth.

And the forests are valuable, too. Vast areas of ship's cedar, broken here and there by other most valuable woods, the cedar being estimated at 40,000 square feet to the acre by one authority, and a yard thick near the base of many trees.

Stretching into the territory of three white nations, and having a temperature suited to the needs of any fastidious agriculturalist, it has been entirely overlooked by them all.

They cannot say that it is inaccessible, because one of the large rivers of [illegible] from end to end of it and branches of this river traverse it.

They must have heard of it, because it is part of their own territories and their priests have missions throughout it, teaching the few Indians and half breeds how to grow corn, cotton and coffee, alfalfa, potatoes and rice, barley and sugar cane, oranges and all tropic fruits.

And when these nations take hold of it, it will be the rice and cotton center of the continent.

And they may find it soon, as there are great oil fields nearby, and where there are oil fields American capital is not far away. And American capital has stirred the interest of less asleep countries than Paraguay, Bolivia and the Argentine in less favored regions than El Gran Chaco.

Italian Books

BY ARTHUR LIVINGSTON

The case of Mussolini, whose collected writings are the order of the day in Italy, again serves to emphasize the great differences between the conditions underlying literary life in Europe and those obtaining in the United States. Mussolini was a typical member of the proletariat of ideas: thousands of European boys are making just such efforts to get a living by their brains as he made. The record of his youth shows: two unsuccessful attempts at the profession of school-master; a move to secure a "meal-ticket" as a "communal secretary" in the bureaucracy; a position at thirty-five dollars a month as editor of a Socialist newspaper (The Class Struggle of Forli) he was married and had children at the time; a translation of Heine's "Harzreise" for which he received one hundred lire; a volume of short stories which he sold for little or nothing to Prezzolini; the rest of the time—vagabond and day laborer abroad.

Taking American intellectual life by and large, we have no such proletariat either in art or letters. First of all, the aspiring or the unsuccessful writer can easily find work in some way or other when his money gives out; and that dogged persistence in misery which one so often sees in ambitious "failures" in Europe is not encouraged here. But the essential fact is that real money can be made by the pen in the United States, while in Italy, for example, a man can attain national or even worldwide celebrity and still remain on the verge of starvation.

The effects of this situation on American letters are numerous and various. In the most general way the effect is to set up circulation as the basis of American esthetics and to make public taste (rather than individual expression) the predominant force in literary production. In its worst aspect this influence results in a lowering of letters to the average level of intelligence of the nation at large. In its best aspect it gives American literature a social humanitarian quality which may prove to be in the end our distinctive contribution to world culture.

In America, in short, literature is an industry, thinly disguised—an industry in the sense that those who produce it get their living from selling what they produce. Whereas in Italy the intellectual life, as a whole, is dependent on the ancient system of patronage, also thinly disguised by modern democratic institutions. Rare are the Italians who make a living by their pens, at least in their early days. A sale of ten thousand books at fifty cents a copy is an exceptional one. Thirty dollars is a good price for an article. You could get the Bible translated for a hundred dollars, and perhaps by a celebrated man!

In these circumstances the literary aspirant's first worry is to find a secure post where a small salary requires no particular scruples of efficiency, and where he can devote himself without molestation to his real interests; and the State, which at least before Mussolini set out to reform it was a convenient and tolerant employer, steps quite naturally into the position toward the arts formerly occupied by the noble houses.

In the old days a writer became tutor to the children of a prince, organizer of festivals at a court, secretary to a ruler, orator (ambassador) of a city republic, historian of some aristocratic family; or else he became an "abbot," living on some ecclesiastical benefice. Now he is a school teacher, a university professor, a librarian, a civil service employee; for a Ministry has the legal right to nominate a literary man to a place in the public employ, without requiring him to take the prescribed competitive examinations.

The classic example of the professor among Italian literary men of note was Carducci, who conferred such glory upon the chair at Bologna that, on his death, the place was given to Pascoli as a public recognition of eminence. Despite their world wide fame, neither Carducci nor Pascoli could have maintained himself by his writings alone. Of the leading authors of the moment, Pirandello is a normal school teacher, and Panzini an "inspector" under the department of education. Professors also are Borgese, who holds a chair of German literature, but still wrote "Rube" (translation, Harcourt, Bruce and Co.); Romagnoli, the translator of the Greek theater; Albertazzi, a famous novelist and short story writer; the poets Chiesa, Bertacchi and Rebora; the humorists Lipparini, Provenzal, and Bontempelli.

LETTERS AND THE LIBRARIES

The elementary and secondary schools have sustained many peculiarly earnest and serious minds—as though the closer contact with the populace at large which the lower schools afford tended to inculcate a humanitarian spirit ranging all the way from protest to overt rebellion. The outstanding figure here is that of Ada Negri, who was a teacher up to the time of her marriage to a rich manufacturer. Another is Carola Prosperi, a novelist of a Puritanical bent with a good sense of plot. Papini himself was destined to this calling by his parents.

Only in recent years has the concept of the public library in the American sense penetrated into Italy, where the library has always been thought of as a repository of hidden knowledge which it was the librarian's business to unearth. The proverbial type of the librarian is the old Florentine, Magliabacchi, who spent his life compiling a vast encyclopedia called "Mare Magnum." The American librarian is an expert in organisation and in municipal pedagogy; he knows what the people in his town want and ought to read, and he tries to supply it in the cheapest and most efficient manner possible. His Italian colleague is an erudite scholar of high standing who indeed furnishes the raw material for public culture (especially in local history) but who does this as a writer and not as a distributor of books. Hence, the appeal this calling has for literary men. In the field of belles-lettres, the most eminent librarian, probably, is Salvatore di Giacomo, poet and dramatist in the Neapolitan dialect. The celebrated critic, Renato Serra (killed at the front in 1915) got his living in this way; so did Achille Ratti, his present Holiness Pope Pius XI; so did Renato Fucini, author of the immortal "Fireside Stories of Neri."

Look closely at a number of other famous careers and you find the civil service in its less spiritual forms: the lamented novelist Federico Tozzi was an employee in the State railroad offices, as is the Waldensian poet, Piero Janier. Paolo Buzzi, the best of the Futurists, is city clerk at Milan; his comrade Folgore works in the Ministry of Public Worship. The lyric poet Onofri is a clerk of the Red Cross while Ungaretti holds a similar position under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The tremendous industry of Croce, and, at another intellectual extreme, the ingenious capriciousness of Marinetti both rest on the complete freedom from economic cares that wealth affords. This was true also of Fogazzaro, as it is of Bertacchi and Palazzeschi. Beltramelli, the splendid portraitist of life in Romagna, likewise has a modest competency.

When Italians of an artistic bent and unsheltered in fixed positions turn to their own individual efforts out in the great wide world their devices are often ingenious and interesting ones. Enrico Pea, an amusing character of the Tuscan seashore, knocked about the Levant speculating in the marbles of his native hills. The war broke up that business; but he still buys and sells almost everything sharing his occasional profits generously with the literary Bohemia of Florence. His open air theater at Viareggio has attracted him recently to more congenial methods of money making. Govoni, of Ferrara, one of the best of the young writers of Italy, has been raising chickens and breeding pigs since the loss of his inherited properties. The two Novaro brothers, poet and essayist respectively, started the "Rivista Ligure" in connection with their olive oil business, distributing their magazine to their customers gratis and paying for contributions with their oil.

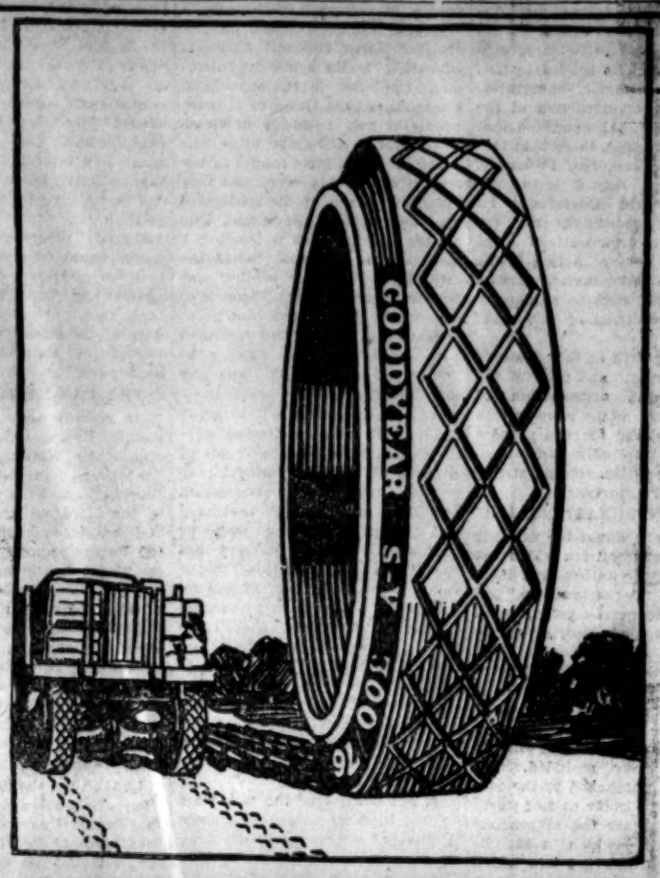
AN ADVENTURER IN LETTERS

The most varied intellectual career we know of is that of Agnoletti, the Fascista leader at Florence in the earlier days of the movement, and a well known writer of short stories and articles. At one time or another Agnoletti has been a volunteer in the Greek army in the old Greaco-Turkish wars (1895); lecturer on Italian literature in the University of Edinboro; organiser (also in Scotland) of a co-operative of ice cream and fruit venders and hurdy-gurdy men; editor of a shortlived magazine; owner of a milk route and a butter store; writer of songs, on salary, for a Florentine cabaret; theatrical producer in his own right; lieutenant of artillery (in the world war); finally a seller of second hand books and antiques, as, now a man of fifty-two or three, he is at present.

While not a few authors live on journalism, the newspapers do not as a rule offer sufficient returns to support any considerable numbers of free lances. Unattached writers as successful as Prezzolini are rare, and Prezzolini has to extend his activities to other countries—South America, Jugo-Slavia, England and the United States. Newspapers and magazines furnish pin money to many writers of note for contributions of a highly personal character; but that heterogeneous "feature," which is such a lucrative field for American litterateurs, hardly exists at all in Italy.

The men who have made large amounts of money from their works can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand: D'Annunzio, Guido da Verona, Nicodemi, Papini, Bendle and a few professional pornographists. The sad lot of the Italian man of letters naturally makes them turn with longing eye to the American market; and especially since the war Italian publishers have taken steps to imitate American methods of selling books. Two great book publishing "trusts" have been formed—the Treves corporation, headed by Commendatore Beltrami, ann the Bemporad concern under Commendatore Bemporad. These firms have established "chain" book stores, founded magazines for advertising purposes and perfected contracts abroad. The "Leonardo" Society is really a publishers' organisation to stimulate reading both in Italy and in other countries. Wholly new creations in Italy are the "loan" book store, and the "reading rooms" whither potential purchasers of books are enticed by a good cup of tea, an aristocratic patroness and a lecture by a celebrated critic on the "book of the week."

But such reforms have not, we need scarcely say, changed the economic basis of Italian literature as a whole, which shows the virtues and defects of a system of patronage. Since the Italian author does not make his living by his pen his work has a fine independence and sincerity. It is significant, indeed, that the dominant Italian aesthetic (that of Croce) is an apotheosis of individuality. But where all the stress is put on the man who writes rather than on the public which reads intellectual snobbery in style and subject matter is an almost necessary consequence—a mess, no competitive check on perspective as to the position of literary production, no sense of letters of life as a whole.



A NEW TYPE OF SOLID TIRE FOR TRUCKS

One of the most important factors in the efficient performance of Goodyear Solid Truck Tires is the famous All-weather Tread.

It combines the maximum of tractive power with a high degree of cushioning and a great capacity for long, long wear.

And the resiliency is even greater than in most so-called cushion tires.

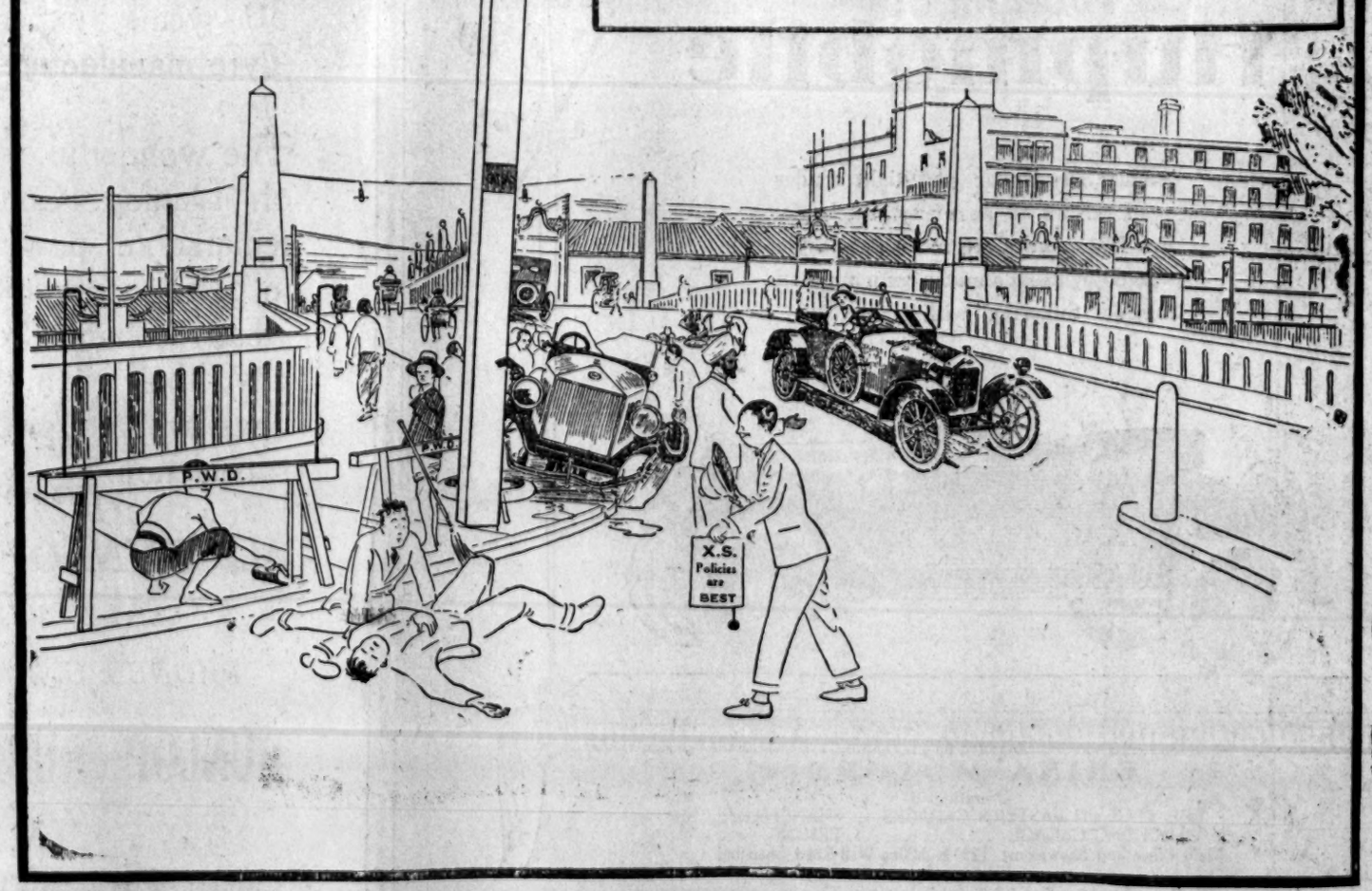
Then too, its cushioning property protects the load, makes driving easier, and effects marked savings on engine and chassis upkeep and repair.

GOODYEAR TRUCK TYRES

SHANGHAI SERVICE CO. HUDFORD MOTORS

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC.

TRAGIC TRAFFIC



THE MAN WHO TRIES TO LENGTHEN HIS NIGHTS IS LIKELY TO SHORTEN HIS DAYS

China Press Sports

SOME FELLOWS WOULD RATHER LOSE A FRIEND THAN THE BEST OF AN ARGUMENT

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1923

RECS WIN FROM CLUB; SCORE, 4-0

S. R. C. Eleven Winner Of Scottowe Cup Football Game

GREAT BATTLE

Mears, Xavier, Tonkin And Hinton Are Shining Lights

FOOTBALL TODAY

FIRST LEAGUE

Engineers vs. Club at Polo Ground.
Referee: H. F. Marshall.

SECOND LEAGUE

Customs vs. Rangers at Widow's Monument.
Referee: R. G. Herbert.
Public School vs. Hanbury School at Hongkew.
Referee: F. S. Bridges.
Lusitano vs. Recs at Police Ground.
Referee: W. S. Graham.
Club vs. Navy at S. F. C. Ground.
Referee: H. F. Landers.
Xaviers vs. Police at Hongkew.
Referee: A. L. Biggs.

The first league match between the Police and Shanghai Recreation Club will be played Tuesday evening. Kickoff—4:30 o'clock.

BY "WHISTLE"

The Recs ran to form in the Skottowe final by eventually beating the Club, 4-0—but for most of the game it looked like anyone's win.

The Club were playing three second string men, Large, Hinton and Loonis, while the Recs played Roxburgh at left half; in all four cases the players proved the soundness of their selection as they played quite up to the standard of their teams.

The ground was fearful, no surface to hold the feet at all, and it is not surprising that the play was not of a high order, as added to that the ball was greasy and heavy, and Xavier was the only man who seemed able to kick it any distance.

The Club kicked off against the wind, and the game soon provided thrills for the supporters. Leslie and Coulcher got away and the latter looked dangerous when Mears robbed. A corner followed from Dailey and Coulcher put in a low one which Turner intercepted.

The Recs took up the running and forcing a corner, Evans headed dangerously, Large saving at the expense of a corner.

Another left wing run ended in an angle shot from Johanssen hitting the upright and his brother followed with a long range effort from the right which Large saved. Sofoulis got it but wasted outside the goal.

Club pressure followed and Coulcher worked up nicely once or twice but kept the ball too much in the center and the defence smothered it.

COULCHER NEARLY SCORES

Both sides then had similar hard luck. Sofoulis dribbled and put in a stinger which hit the angle of the upright and shot across the goal mouth, and Coulcher did the same at the other end. Goldman then made a fine run through, but failed to hold the slippery ball, putting outside. The Club pressure slacked off when Phillips put outside from a nice pass by Leslie.

Away went the Recs in a determined attack and Large was kept busy. He saved a dangerous one from Johanssen, and, running out to clear left his goal open. Evans got the ball but by the time he shot Tonkin was in goal and saved finely. A moment later, slipping as he stopped a low one, he was only saved by Sofoulis being offside.

JOHANNSEN REFUSES

A nice movement by Sofoulis and Evans finished with Johanssen on the left in front of an open goal and no one near him but he put wide and the half time whistle went to nobody's game.

At the restart the Recs began to press, but the game ran fairly even, alternate chances going west.

Sofoulis had tough luck again; heading a high pass from the right he sent in a beauty which hit the bar and went over.

A chance to Goldman from Dailey followed but he was unable to control and sent wide.

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Will Shakespeare hadn't writ his plays,
The ladies hadn't thought of stays,
But vamped as in the present days
A thousand years ago!
The flappers hadn't bobbed their hair,
But bald heads even then did stare
A thousand years ago!

* * *

These Reparations were not known,
When Alfred's sons were on the throne,
Or troubles with the telephone
A thousand years ago!
Then Charlie Chaplin had no fame
But Chinamen were just the same
A thousand years ago!

* * *

The Yankee wasn't heard of then,
Columbus hadn't found his den,
But Scotsmen said "Say when?"
A thousand years ago!
To take a drink was not a sin
For Pussy hadn't then blown in
A thousand years ago!

* * *

The ups and downs of Silver Bar;
Exchange above or below par
Did not send Wang "Ningpo more far"
A thousand years ago!
You paid the rent when it was due
If landlord was more strong than you
A thousand years ago!

* * *

No Mary Pickford trod the stage,
Doug. Fairbanks was not then the rage,
The Duke of York was not engaged
A thousand years ago!
The cinema we didn't know,
To tea dances we didn't go
A thousand years years ago!

* * *

The wine, one reads, was just as nice,
But cost you less than half the price,
And drinking wasn't thought a vice
A thousand years ago!
But if you drank till you saw red,
You woke up with the usual head
A thousand years ago!

* * *

Then motors didn't block the road,
And if you had an extra load,
A red flag wasn't in the code
A thousand years ago!
No sweep stakes did we wish to win;
We didn't long to "Listen in"
A thousand years ago!

* * *

Yes! they were truly wond'rous days,
No chits! No trams! No latest craze!
No papers to give blame or praise
A thousand years ago!
But still, I'm glad, when all is said
I'm here—or surely I'd be dead
A thousand years ago!

(With apologies to Reginald Arkell)

* * *

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN CO.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Company have come and tomorrow they go. They came, we saw and heard, they conquered. Not only did they bring us the best goods in the way of G. and S. operas, but they also gave us a brilliant production of Edward German's "Merrie England," and quite enjoyable shows in "The Chocolate Soldier" and "Katinka."

The players were good. If there was one weak spot it was the chorus. Not the individuals that comprised it. It was too small to get away with some of the big effects that G. and S. sometimes demanded. Each individual of the chorus, as a matter of fact, was a real worker and the surprise was that they did so well. I should like especially to mention Ramsey Gordon in this respect. He simply carried some of the shows through by his vigor and excellent voice. I am sorry we did not see him in a big part. He'll get one.

Charles Workman will live in our memories. A consummate artist who carries our united best wishes for another 30 years of success. The genuine laughter maker is a wonderful missionary in this troubled world. Workman is doing his bit to brighten it up.

Two other men stand out prominently as fine players. Ralston, with a fine presence and even finer voice became immediately a favorite. It will be many a long day before we forget his fine rendering of "The Yeomen of England" in "Merrie England." Then there is that truly funny comedian, Victor Prince. Maskee whether his part was big or little he was always in the picture and if it was not always a pretty one—Deadeye Dick—it was always effective and a delight to those who love a hearty laugh. His big bit of work was in "Katinka." He simply carried that show and tickled the audience immensely.

Then the Ladies! Miss Lorimer had all the big contralto parts. A fine stage presence, tall, dark, regal figure, a delight to see and hear. She has an extraordinary voice. Deep and true. She has undoubtedly had fine training and I am not surprised to hear that she was called at the Academy "The Pocket Clara Butt." All the parts she essayed were convincing but the simply commanded the admiration of the audience as "Lady Jane" in "Patience." That duet with Workman "In the Comine Bye and Bye" well deserved its double encore.

Miss Coram is as dainty a little lady as has walked the boards of the Lyceum Theater. What a charming soprano voice she has!

(Continued on Page 3)

Selection Of All-Star Chinese Basketball Team No Easy Task

BY K. S. CHANG

It is indeed no easy task to select an all-star basketball team to represent the Chinese community of this fair city. The shortage of good centers and the excessive number of players in other positions who have shown remarkable ability during the season naturally give rise to a number of difficult problems which have to be dealt with before making the final choice.

The forward line offers a wealth of material. There are many excellent players, S. M. Pan and D. Y. Dan of the All-Whites, C. H. Tyau and D. M. Woo of the Amateurs, D. T. Lee of Fuhtan, K. L. Oo and "Donkey" Yui of St. John's and a few others are all crack forwards. But K. L. Oo of St. John's and C. H. Tyau of the Amateurs stand out above the rest, and there should be no question as to their forward positions in the All-star quintet.

K. L. Oo, captain of the St. John's champion team, holder of the Chinese Basketball League is perhaps the best Chinese forward that has ever stepped on the local floor. He is fast in passing, sure in shooting, and covers the floor like a whirlwind. He is the most consistent scorer in the league. The college at Jessfield undoubtedly owes its league title to his remarkable ability in the game.

C. H. Tyau has the reputation of being the cleanest player in the Chinese League, and has the ability to shoot the ball into the net by overhand throws in difficult guarded positions, a stunt which very few local players can do. He understands the game thoroughly.

At center, we have C. G. Hoh of the All-Whites, T. T. Zee of the Amateurs, Wong of Fuhtan, C. T. Chen of St. John's and M. C. Chang of the Public School Alumni team. While all of them are good at guard and fast in passing, none has shown any excellent shooting ability, and so they have to give away their position to K. C. Shen of Nanyang. Although Shen had not taken part in the league battles, he exhibited rare ability in the pivot position in the Intercollegiate game with Shanghai College Saturday before last. Standing six feet, one inch he can cage the ball with great ease. He has been in the game for a number of years.

Among the big crowd of guards, T. T. Mo of St. John's and Jacob Yang of the Amateurs are the most capable players. Not only can they put up a close guarding game to the opposing forwards, but they can step out to score on long shots. Both are husky and can be depended upon to break up the attack from the opposition.

With "Big" Shen at center, Oo and Tyau at forward, and Mo and Yang at guard, the All-star Chinese five is about perfect.

It would be extremely interesting if this remarkable bunch of ball-tossers could meet the All-star team of the Foreign League as named by Tommy Grafton about three weeks ago. Although the prospect of such game is rather dim, let us nevertheless hope that it will materialise. Then the very best of the East and the very best of the West will meet.

L. F., K. L. Oo, St. John's.
R. F., C. H. Tyau, Amateurs.
C., K. C. Shen, Nanyang.
L. G., T. T. Mo, St. John's.
R. G., Jacob Yang, Amateurs.

HUNTER HAS PRAISE FOR JAPANESE

'Herb' Looks Forward To International Series For World Title

FINDS TWO STARS

Says 'Tris' Yanaoki And Kanahara Are Great Players

(China Press Service)

Chicago, February 20.—The "International World Series" is scheduled to be the baseball classic of the future.

That's the word brought back from the Orient by Herbie Hunter's all-star aggregation of globe-trotting baseball barnstormers.

What they found in Japan opened the eyes of the diamond stars of the American big leagues.

They found:

1. A mob of baseball fans rivaling anything the United States can produce.

2. That the Japanese have developed in a comparatively short time some of the snappiest players to be found anywhere. Didn't Herbie Hunter personally coach some of 'em at Waseda university?

3. That the Japanese youngsters have forgotten the native game of duck-on-the-rock and taken up "one ol' cat."

BASEBALL SLANG ADOPTED

4. And strangest of all—that Japanese rooters, having no baseball slang of their own, have learned the American fan's vernacular. They shout in "pidgin" English: "Knockum home run!" "Speedum up, kid!" "Putum over plate."

"This wasn't merely a junket," declares Hunter, who managed the all-star tour. "I had been in the orient before teaching the boys the game. And the day will come when we can expect a real international game that will be a great contest. Furthermore, the matter of international friendship established through this sport is not to be lightly considered.

"We found that some real players had been developed over there. Yes, we were beaten by a bunch called the Mito team; all graduates of Keio university. They had a little outfielder, 'Tris' Yanaoki, who's a wonder, and a shortstop, 'Short' Kanahara. They're a little short on heavy pitchers yet, but they are coming up. Remember, they are pretty new at the game. When some of their youngsters have developed they'll have a real team.

TOKIO GATE LARGE

"Did they appreciate the coming of real big leaguers? We'll say they did. At Shanghai we played to 4,500 people—one of the biggest crowds that ever turned out in China for a game. In Tokio we had a gate of Y.57,000. It's something we're going to develop, for it will lead to big things in baseball."

The reception the American players received was such as only royalty or great officialdom have enjoyed.

The American game, it would appear from their reports, may do more to cement friendships than half the round tables of diplomats.

Mlle. Lenglen Is An Easy Winner

(Reuter's Service)

Nice, March 16.—In a lawn tennis tournament here today mlle Lenglen beat Mrs. Mallory, 6-0, 6-0.

FOOTBALL FANS!

The Honorary Secretary of Shanghai Football Association has asked us to state that owing to his having only one telephone he was unable either to deal with all of the inquirers who were trying to get in touch with him between 11 and 12 yesterday morning, or to notify all concerned of the football arrangements for the afternoon, which were not definitely decided on till after 11 o'clock.

He will be pleased to answer inquiries regarding today's program between 10 a.m. and noon. His private telephone number is C. 7876.

Major William R. McBain

ONE of Shanghai's most enthusiastic racing followers is Major "Willie" McBain. The sketch is by Juel Madsen.

Shanghai Oarsmen Win At Hongkong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 17.—In the Interport Rowing Regatta held today, the Shanghai oarsmen won the pairs and fours, both events by three lengths. The sculling was cancelled. The weather was good.

MIKE McTIGUE TO MEET SIKI IN IRELAND

Bout Is First Big Scrap For Fifteen Years

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 17.—Tremendous enthusiasm has been aroused over tonight's fight in Dublin between "Battling" Siki, the World's Cruiser-weight Champion, and Mike McTigue, the Irish-American middleweight, which will be the first big contest in Ireland for fifteen years.

Both boxers are reported to be fit and well. Siki, who has been training in Ireland, is immensely popular and has considerably improved in speed and technique. He says that he feels much stronger and better than when he met Carpentier, although he is a stone lighter than his opponent. McTigue also is very confident.

Georges Carpentier and his manager, M. Descamps, have reached Dublin for the purpose of taking stock of Siki, whom Carpentier meets on September 16 in Paris. Joe Beckett will also witness the fight.

Oxford Rows Full Course In Good Time

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 16.—Oxford University rowed a full course trial in 20 mins. 45 secs. They were paced at various stages by scratch crews of the London, Westminster, Auriol and Leander Clubs.

The Cambridge University time, which was made last week in adverse conditions, was 21 mins. 44 secs.

Shanghai Baseball Manager Sails For Japan On Taft; Hopes To Arrange Games

Manager Herby Gallop of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club sets sail for Japan this morning on the well-known President Taft of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Herby will do a little business for the American Paper Exports, Inc., but also expects to sign a Japanese team up for a series here next Summer.

The local diamond pilot will get all the necessary dope on the proposed visit this Summer of the Harvard University nine to Japan and if possible will obtain the cooperation of Japanese colleges to assure the Crimson team appearing in games at Shanghai. Tientsin and Peking will await Gallop's negotiations with interest.

Herbert said yesterday that he anticipated the coming of Waseda or Meiji for a series, possibly at the same time Harvard is here. This will be late in the Summer and who knows but "Buddy" Dent and a crew of Manila Army sluggers might be in town at the same time.

Then there is the proposition still in the air of the Shanghai team going to Japan. All in all, Herby has two busy weeks ahead.

To Japan Today

MANAGER GALLOP

FILIPINO GIRLS MAY COMPETE AT GAMES IN OSAKA

Basketball and volleyball for girls may be introduced into schools of the Philippine Islands, says the Manila Daily Bulletin.

It is believed that such a step is not at all improbable in view of Japan's recent request to add these two events for women to the Far Eastern games. All indications are that Japan is taking rapid strides in development of athletics. The Japanese have progressed in basketball and tennis whereas local athletes are lax in these particular events.

Nothing would be more pleasing than to see the women of this country take an active interest in sports. It means the betterment of our national health. It means that the Philippines will follow the example set out by America and other European countries. The American and European girls take part in swimming, baseball, and track and field events.

STRONG BASEBALL TEAM FOR S. A. S.; SMITH IS CAPTAIN

There are prospects for a strong baseball team at the American School this spring, with six men from last year's nine back, and many others showing up well at practice.

Read Hager, the young left-handed pitcher that twirled so well for the School last year, will be back on the mound, and with his additional experience should be able to hold the local colleges few hits. "Lefty" is dangerous with the stick as well, and will be a tower of strength in the offensive.

Maxcy Smith, last season's crack second baseman, is captain this spring. Among the other men that are back and trying for the big team are: Brewster, Squires, Lockwood, Parker, McDaniel, and other younger players.

Arrangements for the schedule are being made by Tommy Grafton, manager of the team. The schedule will probably include games with Shanghai, Nanyang, St. Johns, Soochow, the Navy, and Shanghai College.

TRACK IS HEAVY AT KIANGWAN

Two Good Dividends, Declaration Day Paying $446

TIMES ARE SLOW

Lincolnshire Nets $248 For Backers; Sun Out Again

Two excellent dividends and a nice sunshiny day pregnant with 'that Spring feeling' featured the St. Patrick's Day races on the Kiangwan track yesterday afternoon. The track was very heavy because of the intermittent rains of the past few days and the times in all races slow.

The largest dividend of the day was paid in the fourth race—the March Selling Plate—when Mr. P. C. Wu on Mr. K. H. Chun's piebald Declaration Day paid $446.50 for a win and $101 for place. Declaration Day got away ahead at the start and won comfortably by two lengths from Man-of-War with Wicked Eyes three lengths behind.

In the ninth race—the Fare Well Plate—Linconshire, ridden by Mr. Macdonnell, won in handy fashion and paid his backers $248.30 per ticket. Lincolnshire was better backed for a place and paid only a medium-sized dividend.

The results:

1.—The Perseverance Stakes, 6 furlongs.
Mr. Yu Cheh-ming's grey Morning Bell (Y. Wong) ..... 150—1
Messrs. Chow Bros.'s bay Covellite (J. Liou) ... 149—2
Mr. Leaf's bay Galopin (Hill) ..... 153—3
Won by a neck; many lengths. Time—1:18.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $66.60, place 1st $14.90, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $9.10.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 309
2nd " " " 91
3rd " " " 53
Unplaced: 511, 397, 35, 874, 1, 265, 67, 47, 405, 136, 169, 108, 501.

2.—The Cash Sweep Plate, 1½ miles.
Mr. K. Y. Loo's bay Golden Chrysanthemum (Bremner) ..... 155—1
Mr. Tam's black Youngfellow (Hill) ..... 152—2
Mr. Sing Ding's roan Sea-Crest (Soong) ..... 152—3
Won by ½ length; 3 lengths. Time—2:48 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win Dividend $30.40, place 1st $8.40, 2nd $6.40, 3rd $35.10.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 441
2nd " " " 61
3rd " " " 541
Unplaced: 422, 585, 430, 567, 435, 393, 368, 140, 240, 623, 538, 7.

3.—The Cosmopolitan Plate, 8 furlongs.
Mr. Day's chesnut Commonland (A. N. Dallas) .. 148—1
Mr. Tam's grey Smart-fellow (Hill) ..... 155—2
Mr. Wm. McBain's grey Greyhound (Maitland) 153—3
Won by ½ length; 1 length. Time—1:19.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $11.50, place 1st $6.90, 2nd $3.90, 3rd $17.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 6
2nd " " " 74
3rd " " " 89
Unplaced: 530, 592, 334, 144, 459, 728, 893, 116, 121, 126, 425, 140.

4.—The March Selling Plate, ¾ mile.
Mr. Chun's piebald Declaration Day (P. C. Wu) . 158—1
Mr. Sona's bay Man-of-War (Morimoto) ..... 145—2
Mr. Halmovitch's grey Wicked Eyes (Halmovitch) ..... 152—3
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths. Time—1:35 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $446.50, place 1st $101.00, 2nd $23.10, 3rd $13.20.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 611
2nd " " " 485
3rd " " " 231
Unplaced: 387, 243, 114, 656, 191, 646, 496, 762, 180, 283.

5.—The March Handicap Steeplechase, 2 miles.
Mr. Tam's grey Long-fellow (Liddell) ..... 166—1
Messrs. Sparke's and Brand's bay Wild Chance (Sparke) ..... 157—2
Mr. Powhattan's chesnut

Shake Down (Springfield) ..... 140—3
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time—5:04 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $12.00, place 1st $6.40, 2nd $10.20, 3rd $7.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 844
2nd " " " 829
3rd " " " 206
Unplaced: 671, 58, 667.

6.—Llama Miau Plate, ¾ mile.

Mr. Toeg's chesnut Fitzroy (Crokam) ..... 154—1
Messrs. Chow Bros.'s bay Covellite (Liou)..... 154—2
Mr. San Sing's grey Dynameter (Haimovitch) .... 151—3
Won by ¾ length; ¼ length. Time—1:34 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $32.20, place 1st $7.50, 2nd $8.10, 3rd $5.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 336
2nd " " " 213
3rd " " " 40
Unplaced: 835, 680, 490, 12, 316, 711, 170, 1007, 227, 127, 199, 505.

7.—The March Handicap, 1¼ mile.

Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (A. N. Dallas) ..... 153—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's grey Nationalist (Brand) .. 158—2
Mr. Meguro's brown Ikoma (Liou) ..... 143—3
Won by 1½ lengths; many lengths. Time—2:45 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $14.00, place 1st $6.40, 2nd $5.90, 3rd $7.80.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 752
2nd " " " 341
3rd " " " 124
Unplaced: 287, 86, 713, 1110.

8.—The Saturday Selling Plate, 1¼ miles.

Messrs. T. T. Chow and Co's. white Sometime (Liou) 148—1
Mr. Springfield's grey Tanglers (Maitland) ..... 148—2
Mr. Soo's chesnut Easy Money (Haimovitch). 145—3
Won by many lengths; ½ length. Time—2:48 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $7.00, place 1st $6.20, 2nd $10.90, 3rd $10.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 537
2nd " " " 963
3rd " " " 652
Unplaced: 901, 610, 255, 820, 749, 180, 428.

9.—The Farewell Plate, 7 furlongs.

Mr. Earth's bl. dun Lincolnshire (Macdonnell) 150—1
Mrs. Yih's bl. dun Blue Diamond (Brand) ... 155—2
Mr. San Sing's grey Aerometer (Haimovitch) ..... 158—3
Won by 1 length; 1½ lengths. Time—1:50 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $248.30, place 1st $37.10, 2nd $13.80, 3rd $6.80.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 463
2nd " " " 512
3rd " " " 566
Unplaced: 551, 388, 832, 1048, 728, 26, 778, 605, 348, 919, 529.

10.—The Novices Race, 1½ miles.

Messrs. McBain and Neville's dk.ch. Kennington (Macdonnell) ..... 153—1
Capt. R. E. Sassoon's chesnut Castle Sycee (Sassoon) 145—2
Mr. Sing Ding's black Suffolk Down (Quincey). 147—3
Won by 8 lengths; 3 lengths. Time—3:21 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Dividend $13.70, place 1st $6.00, 2nd $6.80, 3rd $6.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 625
2nd " " " 205
3rd " " " 84
Unplaced: 910, 713, 846, 269, 878, 16, 212.

SEVENTEEN IN AMERICAN CO. NOW MARKSMEN

The American Company turned out yesterday to go through their Annual Musketry Course. The weather conditions were very favorable and judging from results of the shoot, all those who turned out made the most of it.

Forty eight men toed the line and the results were as follows: seventeen marksmen, eleven first class shots, thirteen second class shots and seven third class shots.

The following qualified as marksmen:

Pvt. A. A. Kees 167
Sgt. G. M. Neal 158
Pvt. B. S. Jenkins 157
Lt. W. E. Sauer 156
Sgt. A. T. Cooper 156
Pvt. R. E. Parker 155
Pvt. C. McDaniel 152
Pvt. A. Moffett 148
Pvt. W. Awad .....14[illegible]
Sgt. C. J. Langley 147
Capt. V. Olsen 146
Pvt. W. Hutchinson ..145
Sgt. L. G. Canda 142
Corp. E. Varney 142
Sgt. W. M. Porterfield ..142
Pvt. W. H. Blackwood ..141
Pvt. W. [illegible]. Lockwood ..140

Capt. A. J. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant, assisted by C.S.M. D. Leighton, C.Q.M.S. W. T. Rose, and Battery S.M. C. S. Kemp superintended the firing of the course.

ROSE IS AGAIN HOME FIRST; BIG RACE SATURDAY

A big pack of Shanghai harriers turned out for the last training run of the cross country season yesterday when the runners went over a course of about five miles which tried out those runners who will be anxious to compete for the Club's eight miles championship. A stylish runner in Grafton made the pace for the first two miles, then McKenna went up to make the pace over the heavy country only to be deposed by Fisher who was closely followed by Rose, the latter taking the lead just before the railway bridge was reached on the new Kiangwan Road. Here the runners began to spread out, Rose making the pace hot for the young runners who showed a good turn of speed, the last mile being the fastest of the season. Young Grafton and Lawton went after Rose in fine style but the Club champion held the lead, arriving home first a short distance in front. There were some close finishes with the other runners some of whom had passed and re-passed each other several times during the run making a very interesting race. The following were the first fifteen men home.

G. Rose 1st
T. Grafton 2nd
D. Lawton 3rd
M. Estes 4th
K. Chung 5th
J. E. Fisher 6th
C. Squires 7th
H. Griffin 8th
P. McGinnis 9th
H. Pierce 10th
H. Wright 11th
C. Chow 12th
G. Reeve 13th
T. McKenna 14th
M. Newne 15th

Next Saturday the annual students cross-country championship and team race will take place, the start will be at 3 p.m. from the Kiangwan Road gate of Hongkew Park. This is the classic of the cross-country season for students it being an open race for students of any recognised educational institution. Four runners comprise a team. The course is one of about three miles over road and country. The Chinese and Foreign students will race over the course in a race which is yearly full of surprises.

The American team is mentioned as favorites for this year's race but it is said that at least one Chinese team has a very strong combination which will pack well together, one of the principal things in team racing. It will be a great race for the individual championship as a number of runners have been quietly training for this event and there are least half a dozen with a winning chance. The present holders of the big silver cup for this team championship is the American School and one more win means that it becomes their own property. The Shanghai Public School, Futan and Nanyang University also have a leg on the cup and will make an effort to capture it this year. A very handsome silver cup to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner has been presented for this race by Arts and Crafts, Ltd. A gold medal also goes with it.

The Harriers Club members have presented prizes for this race and the Honorary Secretary is busy collecting more for the youngsters who will race for their schools and colleges next Saturday. Entries for the race close on Tuesday next March 20 at 6 p.m. to the Honorary Secretary, T. McKenna, care of Mixed Court, North Chekiang Road. There is no entrance fee.

Sharman, New Member, Is High Man In S.R.A. Shoot; Weather Conditions Poor

The first March competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Friday from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m. There were 39 competitors. Conditions were unfavorable, overcast with intermittent rain. In spite of the weather conditions, Mr. V. Sharman, a new member, put up an excellent score of 48 out of possible 50.

The second competition will take place next Friday. Range, Bisley 600 yards. In the event of bad light the range will be changed to 200 yards.

"A1" CLASS

C. M. Sequeira .....44(a)
Y. C. Waung 43
C. G. Hoh 43
T. S. Parry 43
R. I. Ito 42
W. T. Rose 41
J. S. Chen 40
F. E. Hodges 40
A. M. Collaco 39
D. W. Kan 38

"A" CLASS

B. S. Jenkins .....46(b)
M. Tsukasaki 33
R. H. Bullock 37
H. J. Cordner 22
Y. Hori 20

"B" CLASS

V. Sharman .....48(c)
D. Leighton 45
G. Archer 42
G. H. Wilder 36
S. Kikuta 32
T. Oshima 28
S. Matsushita 26
M. Shiga 20
T. Yasukawa 19
J. J. Gaffney .....(retired)

"C" CLASS

C. S. Kemp .....39(c)
N. S. Li 38
G. H. Mende 34
A. W. Slater 32
K. T. Doo 27
A. C. Godby (card not returned)

"D" CLASS

H. C. Collaco .....42(a)
L. K. Chu 40
A. E. Ongetta 38
Z. S. Hoo 37
C. H. Liu 33
K. Tsunoda 31
T. Fujii 28
L. Kennedy 18

(a) Winner of Spoon and second leg on cup.

(b) Winner of Spoon and third leg on cup.

(c) Winner of Spoon and first leg on cup.

Transfers to "C" class: M. Shiga and S. Kikuta and "D" Class S. Matsushita.

NEW CUBS PARK COSTS $800,000; TO SEAT 31,000

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Chicago, March 17.—Chicago will have the largest single deck baseball stand in the country when the new Cubs' park is completed for the opening of the 1923 season. The work is rapidly nearing completion at a cost of nearly G.$800,000.

When finished the park will have a seating capacity of approximately 31,000 compared with a previous capacity of 17,500. There will be 9,277 box seats, 16,572 grand stand seats and about 5,000 bleacher seats.

The old steel and concrete stand, which was erected in 1914 by the Chicago Federal League club and taken over by the Cubs with the absorption of the Federals in 1916, was cut into three parts. The side sections were moved back while the central section was left in its original position and the open space between the stands was filled in with new sections.

The new grounds and stand will occupy one square block. There will be 30 entrance, and 30 ticket windows. Heretofore, the park had only one set of bleacher seats, but under the reconstruction, there will be bleacher seats in both right and left fields.

With the enlargement of the stand, also came an enlargement of the playing field. The diamond was moved back, 68 feet, and then turned more to the northwest. The distance from the home plate to the center field is 440 feet. The depth of the playing field at the foul lines will be about 345 feet.

The cost of the stand at the time of its erection was approximately $350,000. The plant exclusive of the franchise, will now be worth approximately $750,000.

Sisler Will Be Ready When Season Begins

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—George Sisler, first baseman for the St. Louis Americans, will not be handicapped by a shoulder injury suffered at the close of last season. Dr. Robert Hydan, Club physician, stated the last trace of the injury was being absorbed gradually, adding that "I have no fear that the injury will interfere with Sisler's career."

VETERAN TEAM TO BIG GAMES FROM AMERICA

With the indoor season over, it has become apparent that many of the tickets for the Olympic jaunt to Paris in 1921 have been cinched.

When the United States team went to Antwerp in 1920 there were only six athletes in the bunch who had had previous experience in the Olympic games. They were Dan Ahearn, Pat McDonald, Ted Meredith, Fred Murray, Pat Ryan and Matt McGrath.

The long interim between the games, on account of the war, was responsible for a practically new team and perhaps it should not be considered unusual or a slap at the new generation that Uncle Sam's next team will be composed almost entirely of veterans.

In three years only a handful of new athletes have been developed. The most outstanding of the athletes who were not on the 1920 team but who no doubt will go to Paris are: Alfred Le Coney and Bob McAllister, sprinters; Leroy Brown, Dartmouth high jumper; Allen Hellfrich, middle distance runner, and Gourdin, the world's champion broad jumper.

In another year a few new athletes may be developed.

Form shown this winter makes it appear certain that the next team will have on it Joie Ray, champion middle distance runner, Jimmy Connolly and Jake Driscoll, for the same distance; Loren Murchison, Bob McAllister and Jack Scholz, sprints; Leriy Brown, Dick Landin and Johnny Murphy, high jumps; Willie Plant, walks; Earl A. Johnson, distance events, and Pat McDonald and Matt McGrath, weights.

While they have not been engaged this winter in active competition, it is a bet that Charley Paddock, Brick Muller, Jack Merchant, Bob Legendre, Frank Zuna, Sol Butler, Allen Woodring, and Ray Watson will be on the team.

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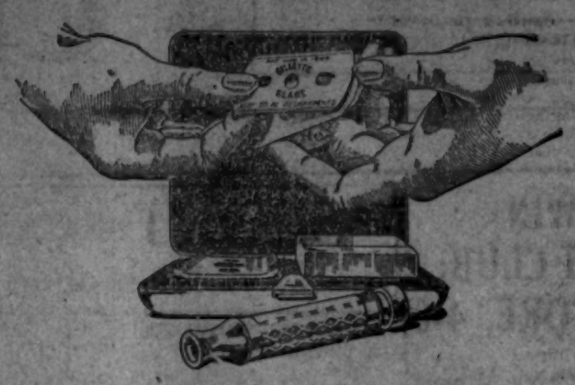

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Buy yours today.

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Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:

1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fleaure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

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T. D. WILSON, *Manager.*

Not Guesswork

Sold by all leading tobacconists in packets of 10 and tins of 50

The old fortune-tellers owed much of their reputation for making prophecies, not to guesswork, but to exceptional powers of observation. They had a keen insight into human nature and could tell their clients' tastes and circumstances at a glance.

When our blending experts prophesied a great future for "COMMANDER" cigarettes it was not guesswork, but a sure knowledge of what discriminating smokers required.

That's why they're so Good!

"COMMANDER"
MAGNUM CIGARETTES

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

She acts too. Then there is Miss Patti Russell who won heaps of admirers with her clever acting and singing. Miss Byrl Walkely had quite a number of fine parts. She is just the saucy, very nice little girl to steal the hearts of everyone on both sides of the footlights. We enjoyed her work to the full.

I would like to mention two other people who helped to make the visit of the Gilbert and Sullivan Company a success. One stood just in front of the footlights, but on the dark side. I'm thinking of Mr. Hanns the conductor. He kept his orchestra well in hand and gave G. and S. all that they called for. The other man was seen all over the place and was popular, as usual, wherever he was seen. Mr. Roy Smith. Age cannot wither his infinate variety. I was a choir boy with him—how many years ago? Ah me!—and in Gibraltar. We met again thirteen years ago. He is the same Roy. He can't sing as well as he did thirty years ago but he can still talk nicely. Au Revoir to you all. We'll be all delighted to see you back in the near future.

• • •

CHURCH AND STAGE

When I think that the beginnings of our drama came from the Church; when I remember that the first efforts in that direction were the old Mystery plays, Miracle plays, and Morality plays; and when I call to mind that the subjects generally dealt with the Creation, the lives of the Saints, and the vices and virtues of mortals, I cannot help feeling that it is appropriate that I call the attention of the readers of my column to a performance that is to be given in Holy Trinity Cathedral of "The Messiah" on Tuesday, March 27, at 5:45 p.m.

I saw Mr. R. C. Young a day or two ago. He told me most things about it, but quite forgot to say that he is the conductor. For weeks past he has been training a fine chorus which numbers little short of 100. He has managed to get practically all the best talent in the town, and I have no doubt that the production will be a memorable one. The sacred building as a sympathetic setting; the organ as a perfect accompaniment; part of the Municipal Syphony Orchestra helping in that accompaniment, and a full chorus assisting well chosen soloists, cannot but appeal to every lover of devotional music.

Among the soloists I note Mrs. H. von Heidenstam whose beautiful soprano voice is heard all too seldom in public. I think the last time I heard it was in that charming operette "The Mermaid." Miss Warne is the contralto. This lady I believe is a newcomer, and the fact that Mr. Young has chosen her for solos is sufficient guarantee of her ability.

Mr. G. F. Dumbarton will take the tenor parts. I have already had the pleasure of paying tribute to this singer's work in these columns. The way he sang the part of Frederick in "The Pirates of Penzance" stamped him as a vocalist of quality. He takes all his notes with perfect ease, and and his tone is most pleasing. The bass passages will be sung by Professor Zalsman. This singer needs no introduction to his host of admirers. He has done much for the musical education of Shanghai. With such fine soloists we can look forward to an impressive rendering of the Messiah on Tuesday week.

Admission to the Cathedral will be entirely free but a collection will be taken, and after expenses have been paid the rest of the money will be given to that very deserving cause—Madame Dietrich's Orphanage for Russian Children, in Hungjao Road.

I note that Mr. Young, the conductor, has obtained the service of Mr. W. J. Dexter, who will preside at the organ. Mr. Dexter has been organist at the Cathedral on many occasions, and at times for prolonged periods. His work has always been much appreciated.

It is seventeen years since "The Messiah" was last given at the Cathedral and that was on a Good Friday. More recently it was performed at the Union Church in 1918.

• • •

OUR BOY SCOUTS

Don't forget that on Thursday next our Boy Scouts will give their big show at the Olympic. It ought to be a regular riot. I hear that practically all the tickets have gone, and if you want to see the young folk you had better hie to Moutrie's first thing tomorrow morning.

Thanks to the courtesy of District Commissioner Millington and the Scoutmasters I have had the pleasure of seeing all the troops at work in their various stunts. I was tickled to death with Mr. Whitcher's Wolf Cubs. They are the bonniest little bunch I have seen for a long time. They sing; they shout; they march; they enjoy themselves, and they have Mrs. Chris Wingrove to sing with them in a little play called "A Cub in Wonderland."

Mrs. Chris loves the lot of them and the lot of them love Mrs. Chris. She thoroughly enjoys her job.

Mr. Pringle has trained the Public School bunch in a typical camp fire episode, and it should be very good. The French School have a shadowgraph entertainment that is developing. The Jewish School has quite an original scene. It depicts a crowd of coolies fixing the "ever up" roads. In Naer they have a first class artist. The Cathedral School Troop will be seen in an item called "An Evening in Camp."

The concert will have a number of well known mere adults who will fit in while the boys are getting ready. Mr. Kay, our conjuror will be one of them. The whole show will conclude with a big finale which Mr. Mena Silas has something to do with.

• • •

HAVE YOU READ THIS ONE?

A leading man in the cinema world says of the eternal question of enviousness among film stars:

"I entertained two beautiful young movie stars to tea the other afternoon. Relations were strained between them, and I wanted them, for business reasons, to be friends again.

"'Come, make up!' I said impulsively.

"'But Thais,' said the blonde star, 'is already made up.'

"Thais, the brunette, bit her lip. Our little tea party went on. The talk turned, after a while, to burglars.

"'I always feel safe,' the blonde star said, 'when there's a man in the house.'

"This was Thais's chance.

"'I don't see why you shouldn't dear,' she laughed."

Recs Win From Club; Score, 4-0

(Continued from Page 1)

A nice combined Recs run gave Evans a chance but all to no purpose, and Goldman headed over from Leslie's pass at the other end.

Things went on in this way for half the second period and the issue looked uncertain until a lucky goal for the Recs changed the complexion of things.

FIRST SCORE

Johanssen drove across goal and Large dived for it but failed to hold the greasy ball, and Witschi being up tapped in straightly.

This heartened the Recs up and they began to press again, but were not out of the wood yet, a run by the Club found Phillips nearly on the goal line, he hooked back a beauty which screwed along the cross-bar and rolled clear. Then came the deciding goal, Sofoulis following up was practically on the line and Large thought it was safe, but Sofoulis hooked back and went in, passing the upright by half an inch or so.

RECS WAKE UP

From now on the Recs forwards played football and kept up a fine attack. Sofoulis was at his best worrying the Club defence no end, his next goal was a peach beating Tonkin and Isherwood, he sent in a rising cross which beat Large all the way.

Several forlorn attempts were made by the Club forwards but Coulcher was crocked and unable to support Goldman. Several chances fell to the Recs which were wasted; one easy one which Witschi put outside from close up, but he atoned by finishing the scoring with a nice clean shot and put his side 4 up.

The score was hardly a fair indication of the afternoon's play, but a reasonable index to the superiority of the Recs' combination as seen through the season.

They won this game through the excellence of their halves, especially in the matter of feeding their forwards, their passes were clean, low, and straight, while the Club half line though tackling well always seemed to pass to the opposing side; this brought the Club forwards back to fetch the ball and disorganised their attack.

The Recs' forwards should have scored several goals in the first half with the fine backing they had from their halves, and it was only just at the end they showed anything like form.

For the winners, Xavier and Mears stood out head and shoulders above the rest. The former played a wonderful game, fast, resourceful and accurate, and every time he played the ball in preference to the man. Mears seemed everywhere, he did two men's work and did it excellently; in fact he was the pivot of the defence and very little got past him.

For the Club, Hinton and Tonkin starred. The former, especially in the second half, played sound football and he should figure in the first league more in future.

Tonkin saved his side on more than one occasion, but the fast Recs' forwards made him go all the way.

Anita Stewart At The Isis Theater

"Sowing the Wind," which is conceded by critics to be one of Miss Stewart's finest vehicles because it is an adaptation of a famous play that was a Broadway sensation years ago, will be screened at the Isis Theater Thursday.

Because of its dramatic strength, "Sowing the Wind" was selected as one of the "big five" of Associated First National's Grand Pictures season.

As Rosamond Athelstone, Miss Stewart gives a splendid delineation of the daughter of a woman notorious as the hostess of "The House of Revelry," where gambling and folly thrive. She does not remain in this sordid atmosphere very long after learning the character of the place, and her flight and subsequent adventures contribute to a story filled with thrills.

The glitter of the Broadway that was, serves as the background for "Sowing the Wind" and its presentation is one of the most convincing things done by John M. Stahl who directed Miss Stewart's production.

A Steel Tennis Racquet

Here is the world's finest tennis racquet. It has a *steel* frame and *steel* strings, is unaffected by damp or wet weather, lasts longer and is the cheapest racquet you can buy.

DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press.

The strings of smooth twisted steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break due to dampness. The racquet can even be played in the rain.

The Dayton Steel Racquet is made in the standard weights, has the standard wooden grip and is perfectly balanced. It grips and *feels* just like the finest wooden racquet.

It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame.

It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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Hand-Making costs approximately ten times more than Machine mass production, but it produces an infinitely superior Cigarette—that is why we incur this huge extra cost in MAKING 555 BY HAND

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

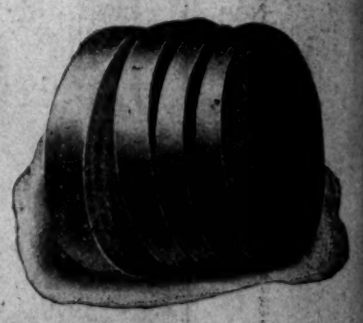
555

Obtainable in every country of the World.

Sole Manfrs.: ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD., LONDON.

HIGHEST GRADE OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING L. P. DEGEN BELTING CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ready for Immediate Delivery



STAR BRAND

LEATHER BELTING

Complete Stocks Carried by

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Cable Address; "KOSTER" All Codes

Manufactured by

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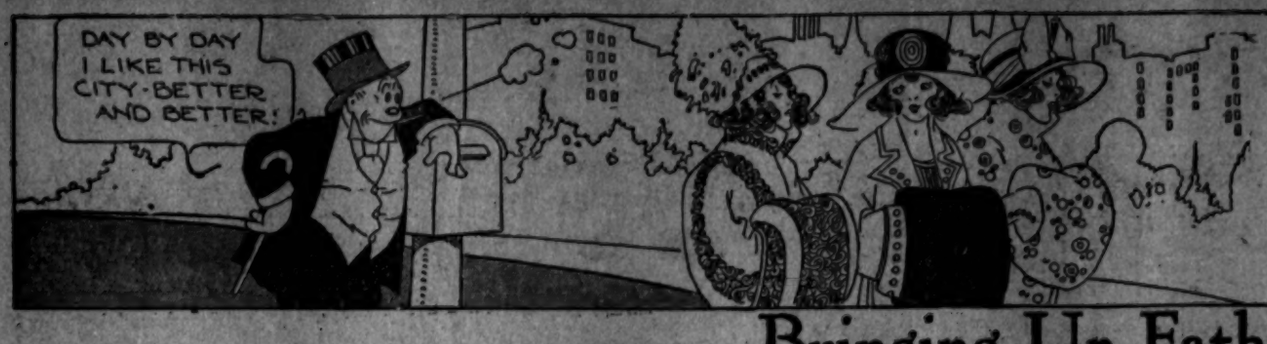
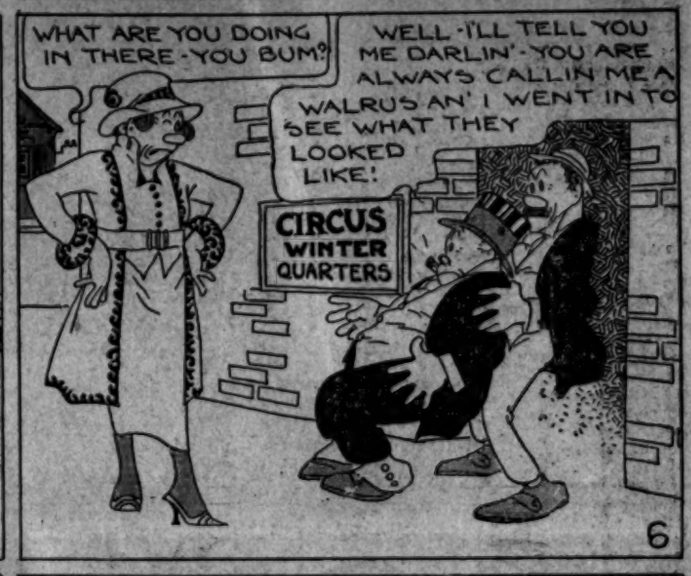
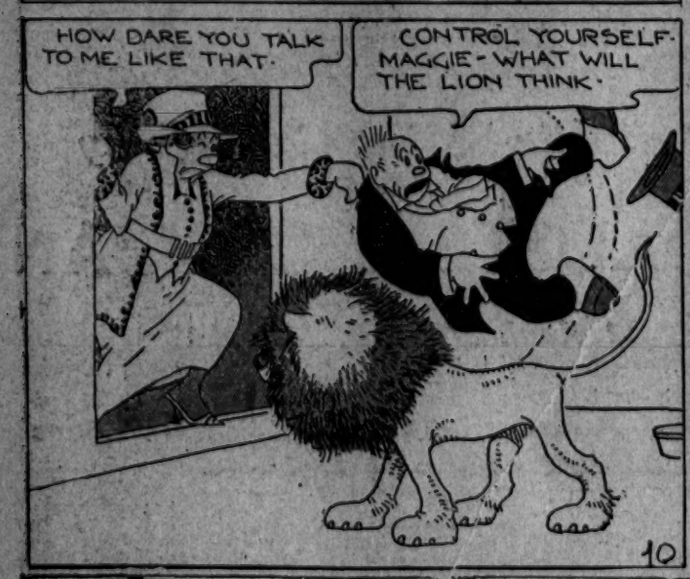


See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

BY GOLLY - RYAN - ARE YOU SICK OF LIVIN'?
YOU'RE FLIRTIN' WITH DEATH - ME LAD -
WHAT ARE YOU TALKIN' ABOUT - I'M SAFER HERE THAN I AM AT HOME - COME ON IN!
2


WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THERE - YOU BUM?
WELL - I'LL TELL YOU ME DARLIN' - YOU ARE ALWAYS CALLIN ME A WALRUS AN' I WENT IN TO SEE WHAT THEY LOOKED LIKE!
CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS
6